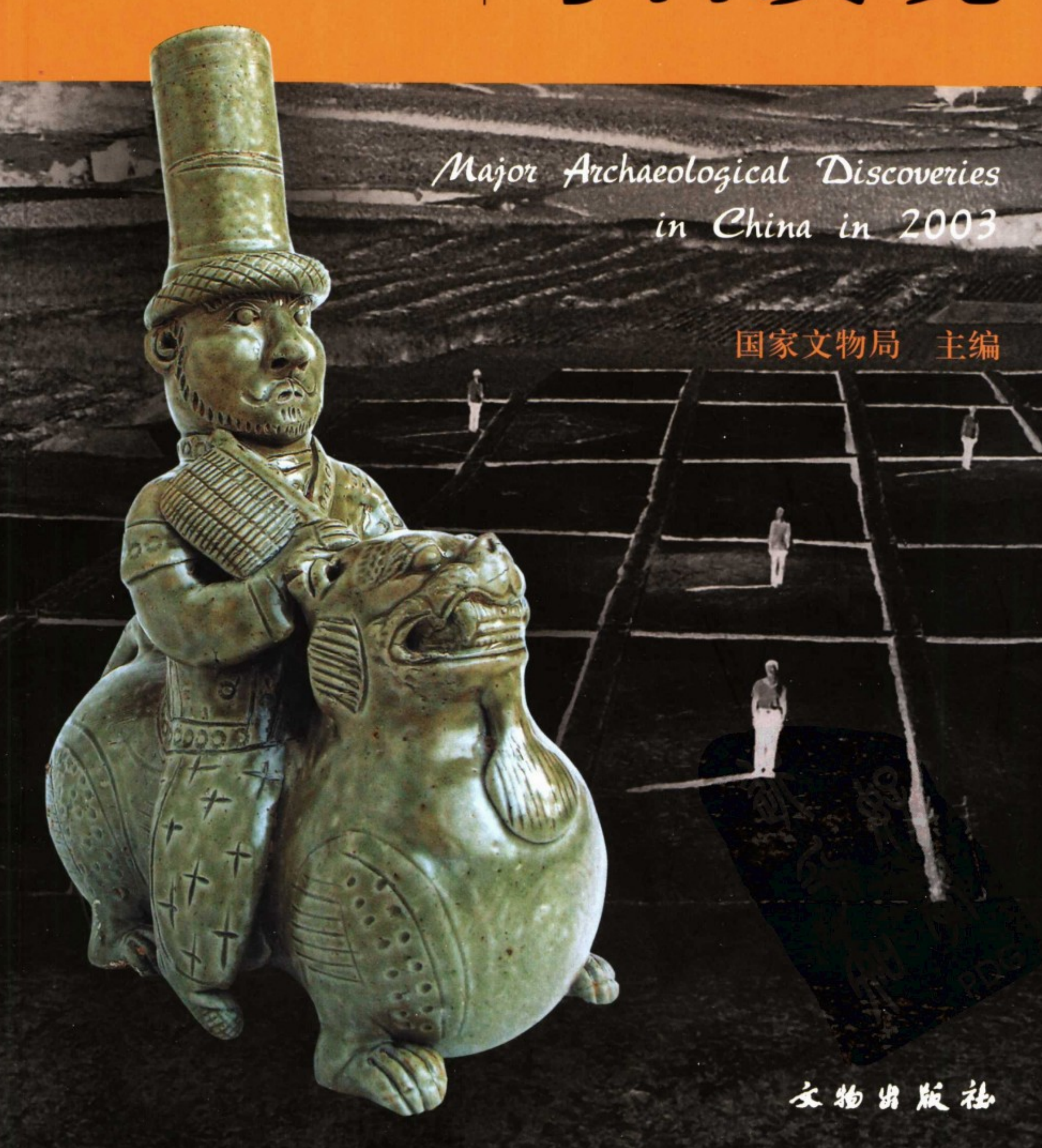
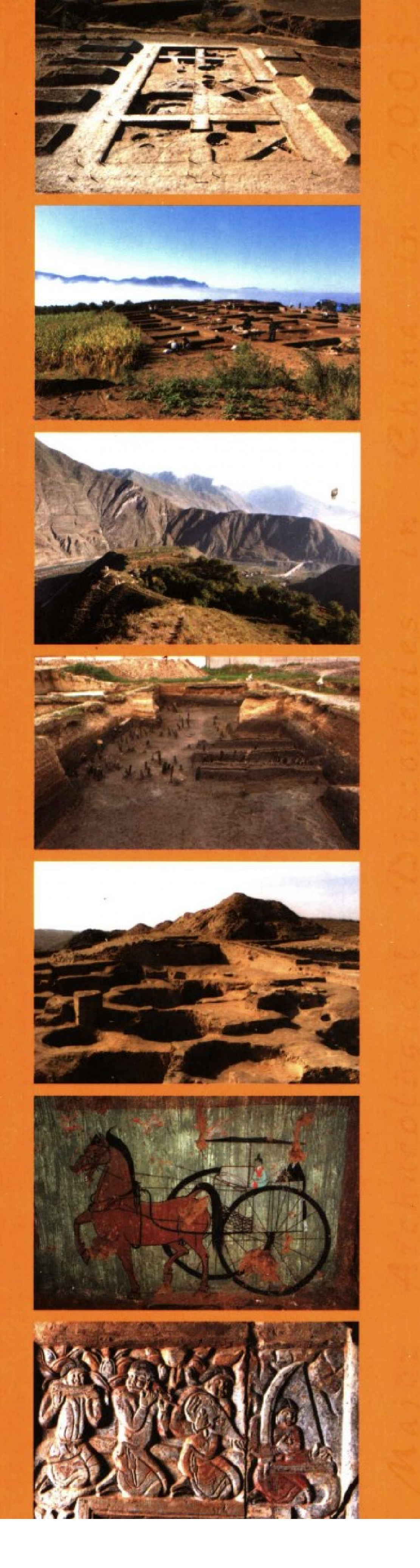
2003 中国重要考古发现



Major Archaeological Discoveries in China in 2003

国家文物局 主编

文物出版社



国家文物局
主 编



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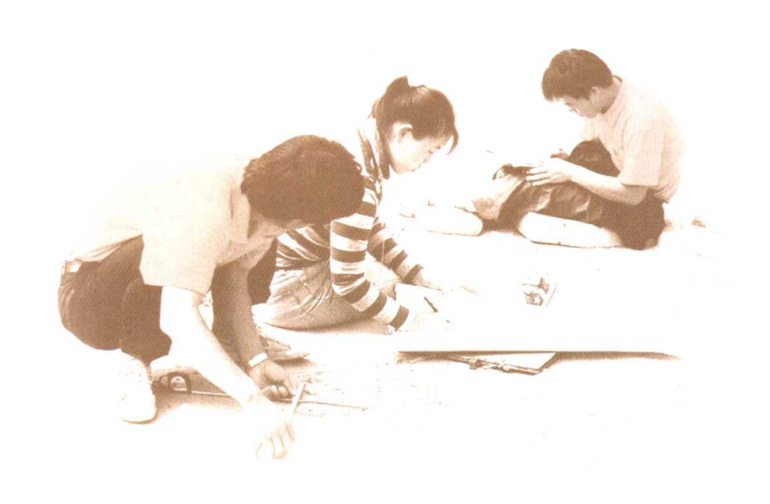


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目 录 CONTENTS



前　言 INTRODUCTION



《中国重要考古发现》年度快报又和大家见面了。2003年我国较为重要的考古发现有500余项，结合各地上报的考古工作汇报以及考古研究机构和专家的推荐意见，我们遴选出30项本年度重要考古发现。限于篇幅，不能涵盖全部，唯愿以此为契机，激发广大读者的兴趣，投身到文物保护的光辉事业中来。

2003年的田野考古工作，在史前考古方面，周口店附近的田园洞更新世晚期古人类遗址中出土了人类化石和大量哺乳动物化石，这是近年来的重要发现。山西吉县柿子滩旧石器时代遗址群发现用火遗迹、上万件石制品及动物化石，为研究遗址群的性质和古人类的生活方式提供了宝贵资料。对辽宁牛河梁红山文化遗址群的考古发掘又有重要收获，出土的玉人、玉凤是红山文化玉器中的新器形；遗址中发现多组夏家店下层文化遗迹叠压打破红山文化积石冢的地层关系，为研究辽西地区新石器时代晚期的文化发展序列提供了重要依据。浙江海盐仙坛庙遗址是目前所知长江下游环太湖流域始建年代最早的一处人工堆筑土台遗迹，遗址的发掘推动了该区域史前土台类遗迹的研究进程。

夏商周考古方面，通过对郑州大师姑夏代城址的试掘，判断该城址始建于二里头文化二期偏晚阶段，城址内部以二里头文化和早商文化堆积为主，这为研究二里头文化向商文化的过渡提供了重要资料。济南大辛庄商代遗址，发掘揭露商代中晚期房址、窖穴、墓葬等遗迹，出土的4片刻字甲骨，是继殷墟之后首次发现的商代甲骨文，意义重大。陕西眉县杨家村西周铜器窖藏出土的27件铜器保存完好且均有铭文，具有重要的研究价值。山东新泰周家庄东周墓葬群是一处齐国墓地，随葬品丰富，墓葬规格较高，对于研究墓葬制度具有重要意义。

秦汉考古方面，西安北郊枣园西汉贵族墓出土的随葬器物中有2件鎏金铜锺，均为酒器，一件内存26公斤酒，历经两千年尚保存较好。陕西定边郝滩东汉墓壁画内容丰富，对研究汉代社会生活具有重要价值。

三国两晋南北朝考古方面，南京大行宫地区的考古发掘，揭露了六朝时期道路、城墙、桥梁、砖井等遗迹，丰富了人们对六朝城址的认识。大同操场城北魏大型建筑遗址是平城考古的重要发现。西安北周史君墓是反映中西文化交流的重要考古发现，出土石椁上的题刻，有粟特文与汉文两种文字，极为珍贵。

唐宋元明清考古方面，陕西礼泉唐太宗昭陵北司马门遗址是唐代帝陵陵园建筑遗址中首次发掘的一组完整建筑群，总体布局较为清楚。广州番禺发现两座南汉陵墓，其中一座地宫前室出土石刻“高祖天皇大帝哀册文”，可确定为南汉高祖康陵。景德镇珠山北麓明清窑址出土大量官窑瓷器标本，有些是极为珍贵的孤品。

边疆地区考古方面，通过吉林集安高句丽王城与王陵的考古工作，取得高句丽考古的重要发现，为研究高句丽都城的形制以及太王陵的结构、地面建筑布局提供了重要资料。内蒙古吐尔基山辽墓是一座保存较好的契丹贵族墓葬，出土大量珍贵文物，是辽代考古的重要发现。

2003年，全国的考古工作者坚持“保护为主，抢救第一，合理利用，加强管理”的文物工作方针，兢兢业业，不辞劳苦，在祖国大地遍撒辛勤的汗水。我们编辑此书，一是为了展示我国瑰丽恢弘的文化遗产，深入传播文物保护的先进理念，同时也是对全国考古工作者的一份献礼，感谢他们为我国的文物事业做出的巨大贡献。

北京周口店田园洞

更新世晚期古人类遗址

FOSSIL MAN SITE OF THE LATE PLEISTOCENE EPOCH IN THE TIANYUANDONG CAVE AT ZHOUKOUDIAN, BEIJING

2001年6月，北京市田园林场工作人员在寻找水源过程中，发现一个山洞，并在施工中发现了一些动物化石。新化石点位于周口店北京猿人遗址西南方向，两者之间直线距离约为6公里，在行政区划上隶属北京市房山区周口店镇黄山店村，地理坐标是东经115°52′17″，北纬39°39′28″；海拔高度约175米，比周口店地区已发现的其他化石点都高。洞穴开口朝西北方向，谷底为一干枯的季节性河流。

2001年7月10日，田园林场经理田秀梅女士在林场特聘法律顾问陪同下，将这一发现报告了中国科学院



洞口远景
A Distant View of the Cave Entrance



发掘现场
A Scene of Excavation

古脊椎动物与古人类研究所，并带来一些化石请求鉴定。在2001～2002年期间，中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所派员数次赴化石点考察，对先前找水源时挖出的渣土进行了筛选，并对工地现场进行了简单清理。在筛选和清理过程中，发现了一些化石，包括人类化石。2003年5月，在研究所和北京市有关部门领导的支持下，获得了国家文物局颁发的野外考古发掘执照。2003年6月，对田园洞进行了野外发掘。在发掘过程中，发现了一些人类化石和大量哺乳动物化石。

截至目前，已发现的人类化石包括下颌骨(附多枚牙齿)、肩胛骨、肱骨、桡骨、胸骨、股骨、腓骨、跟骨、趾骨等不同解剖部位。在分类学上，田园洞人类化石应当属于智人种，与山顶洞人较为接近。



人下颌骨
Human Mandible

已发现26种哺乳动物化石，以斑鹿为主。初步研究表明，该动物群的面貌与周口店山顶洞的基本一致，其中有63%的种曾出现于山顶洞动物群中，但尚未发现绝灭物种。化石组合中有几个种现在已经离开本地区，例如豪猪、黑熊、原麝、斑鹿、牛及苏门羚等，它们可能代表了这些动物在北京地区活动的最晚记录。有些动物在北京地区属首次发现，例如猪獾和苏门羚。黄山店地点仍然含有比当地现生动物群更多的南方种类。该动物群的发现对于探讨本地区哺乳动物群的演替及古环境变迁都具有非常重要的意义。

在角砾岩堆积中，发现了大量骨片，且大多破碎严重。在少有大型食肉类动物存在的情况下，这些碎骨片的形成的确是值得进一步探讨的课题。而山顶洞动物群中，不仅化石保存完好，而且有不少完整的骨架发现。由此判断田园洞人与山顶洞人在与动物群的关系方面是有明显差异的。

目前尚未发现任何石制品和艺术品，在这一方面与山顶洞差别较大。

用鹿牙所做的铀系法测年初步结果为距今2.5万年，代表出土人类和动物化石层位的年龄，与山顶洞遗址的时代大致同期。

田园洞是发育在前寒武纪薄层灰岩中的洞穴，洞内至今仍有正在发育的钟乳石和石笋。洞内的松散堆积物自上而下主要有四个单元：钙板层、碎屑层、角砾层和底砾层，最厚处的厚度为2.5米。化石主要发现于钙板层和角砾层。田园洞的堆积物不是很厚，但分层清楚，堆积物的组成变化明显。是研究北京地区旧石器时代晚期环境与气候变化的理想场所，也是研究更新世动物群向全新世动物群演变的例证。

田园洞是近几年来在周口店附近所发现的含化石最丰富和洞穴堆积保存最完好的晚更新世地点，目前已发掘完毕18个探方(1 × 1米)，发掘面积仅占洞内松散堆积物分布面积的1/2。今后将逐年对其进行发掘和深入研究。


刚出露的人牙
Human Tooth


刚暴露出的人化石
A Human Fossil Exposed

The Tianyuandong Cave at Zhoukoudian is the human fossil locality of remote antiquity closest to Zhoukoudian among the sites discovered in the last decades. Apart from human fossils, it contains abundant mammalian remains and stratigraphically definite cave deposits. So far, more than 20 fossil man bones and 26 mammalian specimens have been unearthed from there. Among the animal fossils, deer's bones form an overwhelming majority, while carnivores' ones are very rear. Preliminary studies suggest that the human fossils can be assigned to late Homo sapiens, and the animal remains all to the modern zoosphere. Judging from its composition, the Tianyuandong fauna is highly similar to its counterpart from the Shandingdong Cave, but its date may be a little later as 63% of the total specimens from there were previously encountered in the latter. In the feature of their deposits, the two caves are also greatly conformable with each other, both containing unglued breccial layers. The preliminary results of a uranium-series dating of deer's teeth indicate that the main deposits in the Tianyuandong Cave were formed roughly 25,000 years ago. Passing through more than half century of silence, Zhoukoydian gave out the inspiring sound on the discovery of human fossils beyond the central area of its site cluster, which undoubtedly brought a new hope to the future study of the Zhoukoudian sites.

山西吉县柿子滩旧石器时代遗址群

PALEOLITHIC SITES AT SHIZITAN IN JIXIAN, SHANXI

柿子滩遗址群位于黄河中游的重要支流清水河流域，隶属于山西吉县，溯流北上不远有著名的黄河壶口瀑布。

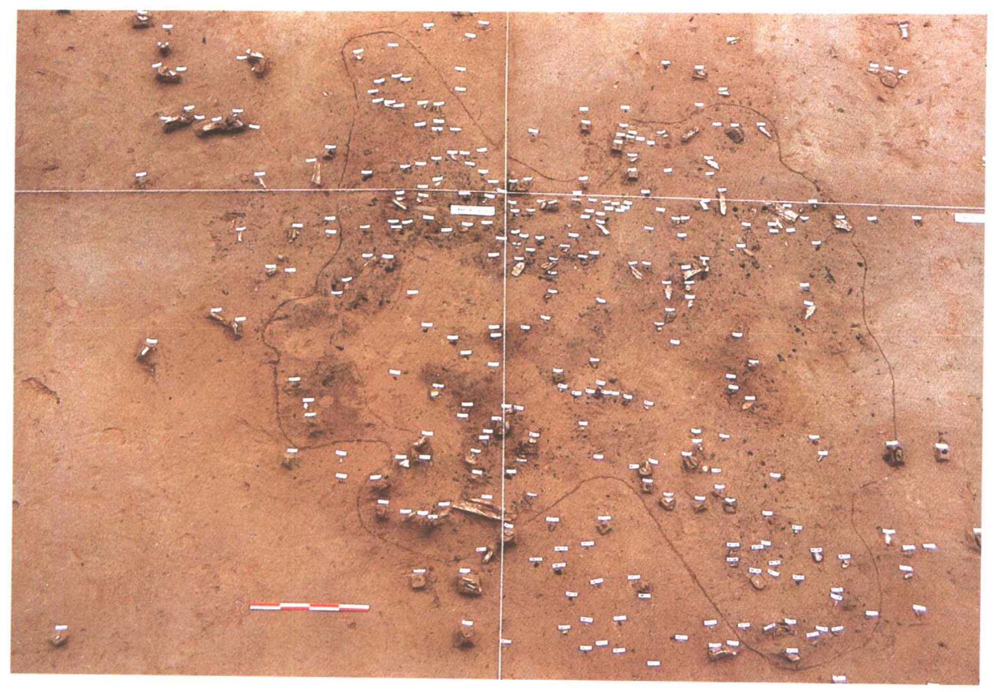
柿子滩遗址1980年发现，当年进行了试掘，出土遗物丰富。进入21世纪后，为了探寻黄土高原东部旧石器晚期文化面貌和旧、新石器时代过渡时期的考古学证据，山西省考古研究所联合山西大学文博学院和吉县文物管理所在清水河流域展开了新的田野工作，确认了柿子滩遗址由20余处地点组成。2000～2001年发现了距今2～1万年的中心遗址区、3个原地埋藏的古人类生活层面、5处旷野用火遗迹、3000余件遗物和精美的穿孔装饰品。

2002～2003年，继续选择高楼河村附近的第9地点、第12地点和第14地点进行发掘，揭露面积100多平方米，新发现用火遗迹十余处，石制品及动物化石上万件，其中第9地点还出土石磨盘、石磨棒、赭色颜料、带有颜料痕迹的研磨石和蚌质穿孔装饰品等。

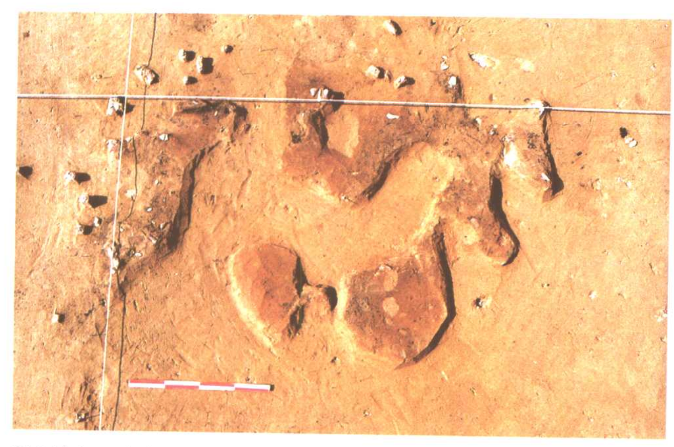
第14地点发掘面积近40平方米，新发现4处古人类用火遗迹。依地势东北稍高，西南略低，高差25厘米。



柿子滩遗址S14地点
Locality S14 of the Shizitan Site Group



S14 地点遗物平面分布情况
Plan of the Distribution of Objects at Locality S14



S14 地点用火遗迹
Fire-using Remains at Locality S14



S14 地点燧石碎屑集中分布现象
Concentration of Flint Fragments at Locality S14

石、骨制品等文化遗物分布于烧土或灰烬的上面和周边，埋藏状况显示基本上是一次性使用的用火遗迹。生活面上还发现几处石器加工证据，同一种质地、大小相仿的燧石碎屑集中分布，反映了压剥法加工石器的行为信息，没有发现相应的成品石器则说明了该工具被带离了现场。这里的化石多为破碎状，但出土有鹿的下颌骨和保存完好的小型啮齿动物的下肢骨。

此外，在遗迹面之下垂直距离不到1米又发现一新的文化层面，并暴露有用火遗迹，这一重要线索有可能将遗址中心区的使用时间提前到距今2万年以前。

第12地点发现两个文化层，正在发掘的上文化层，出土了部分石制品、用火遗迹和非常丰富的动物化石，出现马类动物右下颌骨、髋骨、椎骨和肢骨等部位的化石。多数动物遗骸为破碎状，呈条状或片状集中分布，且与有明显加工痕迹的石制品共存，说明这些化石与人类活动和食用有关。

第12地点下文化层距离上文化层约1米，断面暴露有丰富的石制品、灰烬和烧骨的遗迹面，在遗迹面上覆的黏土层面上发现有类似动物或人类的足迹。


S14 地点出土鼠下肢骨
Rat's Lower Limb Bone from Locality S14


S14 地点出土石制品及化石
Stone Artifacts and Fossils from Locality S14

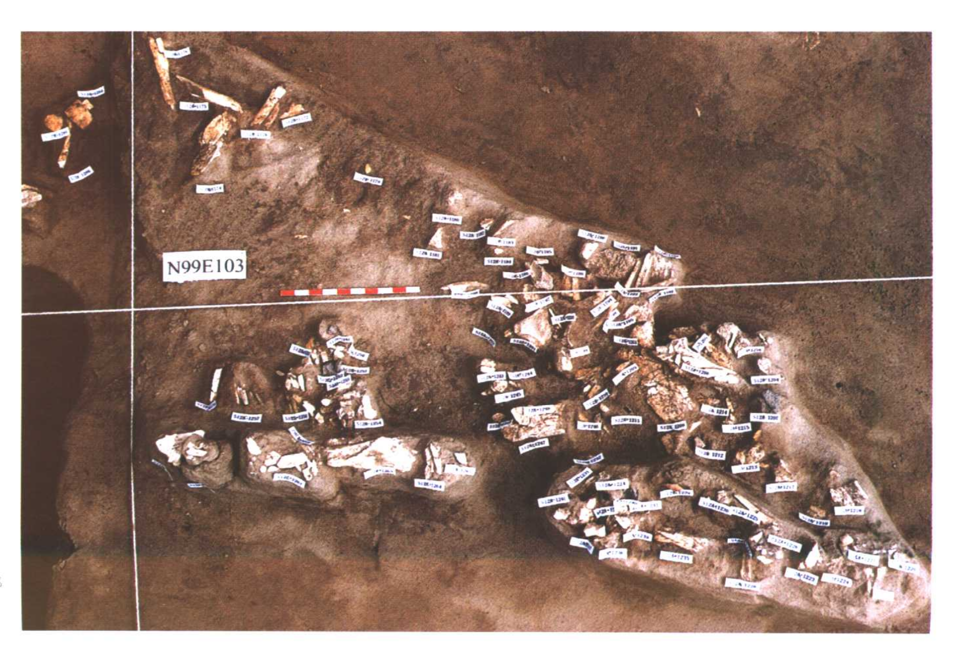
第9地点发掘面积14平方米，是一处原地埋藏的遗址，文化层位于第二级阶地上部的黑褐色古土壤内，生活面上不仅有保存较好的用火灰烬堆，还出土砍砸器、刮削器、石叶、细石叶、细石核等石制品，以及石磨盘、石磨棒、研磨石和颜料块、中华鼢鼠颅骨等动物化石。

出土2件穿孔的蚌壳，均为完整的半扇，穿孔部位相同，都在咬合部突出的部分，且外侧均有磨平变薄的磨蚀痕迹，应为人工刻意制作的装饰品。

石磨盘2件，石料为板状砂岩。其中一件长35厘米，周边经打制，平面大体呈椭圆形，表面平整。由于长期使用，中心呈马鞍形内凹；另一件只具初坯形状，表面无摩擦使用痕迹。同一文化层中还出残的和完整的石磨棒各1件，磨棒长20.6、断面最大径6.1厘米，棒体两端细而圆钝，中间断面已呈不规则状，应该是长期碾磨使用所致。发现的一件研磨石呈椭球形，石英岩质，表面有赭色颜料残存。另外还出土一小块赭色颜料，最大径1.6厘米，遗留有摩擦痕迹。类似的赭色泥岩块在附近的三叠纪地层中可以找到。

旷野类型原地埋藏的旧石器时代遗址在中国发现不多，集中分布的用火遗迹迄今见于报道的非常少，柿子滩的持续发现是探索遗址群性质和古人类生活方式的宝贵材料。

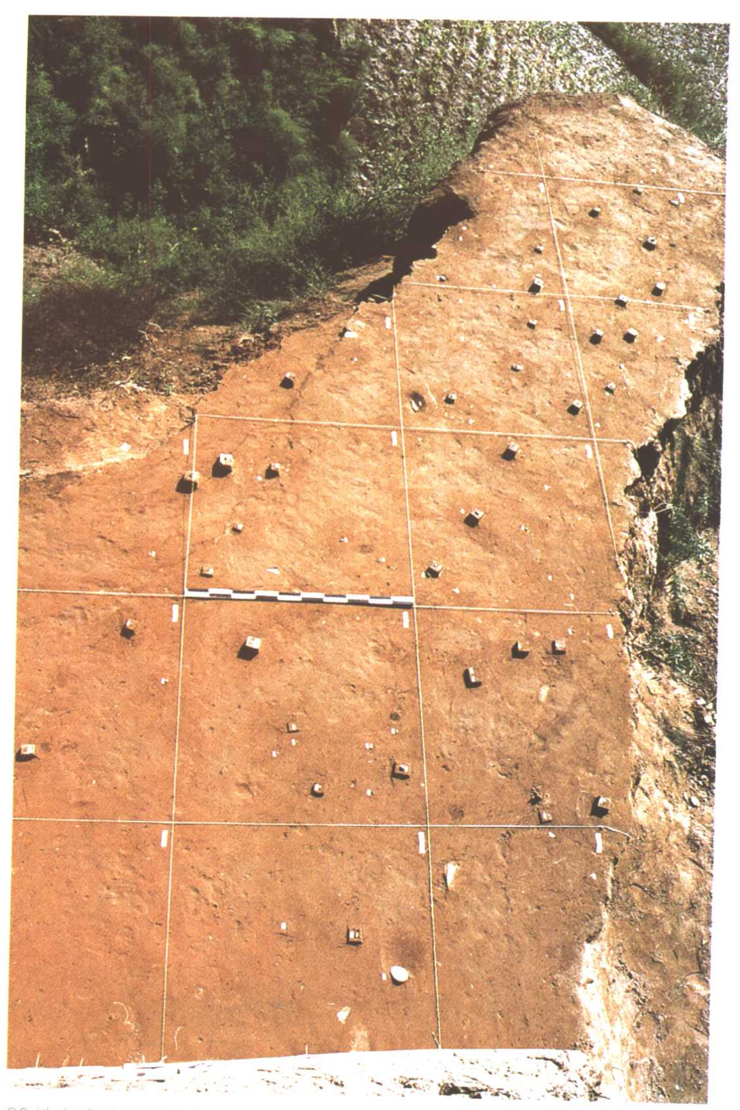
在第14和第12地点的活动面上，数百件同种岩性



S12A 地点遗物密集分布区
Area of Densely Placed Objects at Locality S12A

的石制品时常集中分布于一定的空间，某些组合中既有细石核、细石叶，也有工具与碎屑。石制品的拼合工作与分析可以复原工具制作的工艺程序，有助于了解不同时段古人类的技术与行为信息，结合遗址面上的其他人类和自然遗存现象更有助于遗址功能的解释。

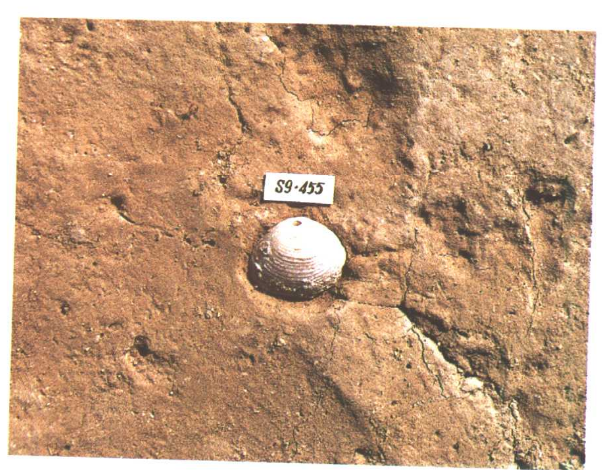
柿子滩遗址群石制品的组合特征为：燧石和石英砂岩为主要原料；制作技术直接和间接并用，具有成熟的间接打制和压制修整技术；典型器物有楔状、船底形细石核、短身圆头端刮器、石镞、雕刻器、石英岩制做的尖状器、卵圆形弧刃刮削器、石磨盘、石磨棒、穿孔装饰品。工具组合代表了旧石器时代晚期之末广泛分布于黄土高原东部边缘和黄河中游一种独特的区域文化——“柿子滩文化”。关于柿子滩遗址的年代，新的田野资料表明其处于旧石器时代晚期至新石器时代早期，绝对年代从距今2万多年延续到距今1万年之后。2万年前成熟细石器技术的出现、1万年前使用的石磨盘和石磨棒等新的证据初步反映了柿子滩课题的深入开展对探索中国细石器工业的起源、中国北方旱作农业起源、华北旧石器时代晚期向新石器时代早期过渡等都有着十分重要的学术意义。



S9地点遗物平面分布情况
Distribution of Objects at Locality S9



S9地点出土蚌质穿孔装饰品
Perforated Shell Ornament from Locality S9



S9地点出土蚌质穿孔装饰品
Perforated Shell Ornament from Locality S9



S9地点出土石磨棒
Stone Roller from Locality S9



S9地点出土石磨盘
Stone Quern from Locality S9

The Shizitan sites are situated in Jixian County, Shanxi, by the Qingshuihe River, an important tributary of the middle Yellow River. In 2002–2003, the Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology, in collaboration with the Cultural Relics and Museology College of Shanxi University and the Jixian County Office for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, continued excavation at the ninth, twelfth and fourteenth localities near Gaolouhe Village. In the revealed area of more than 100 sq m, they newly discovered some dozen spots of fire using remains and about ten thousand stone artifacts and animal fossils, including the stone querns and rollers, ochre pigment, stone grinders with pigment traces and perforated shell ornaments unearthed from Locality S12.

At Locality S14, excavation covered nearly 40 sq m, where four spots were found to have vestiges of fire using. Stone and bone artifacts and other cultural relics are distributed over and around burnt clay and ash. Their burial condition suggests that fire using happened once only at each of the spots. On the same living floor, some finds represent processes of stone tool making. The concentrations of flint fragments identical in texture and similar in size provide information about stone working by compressing.

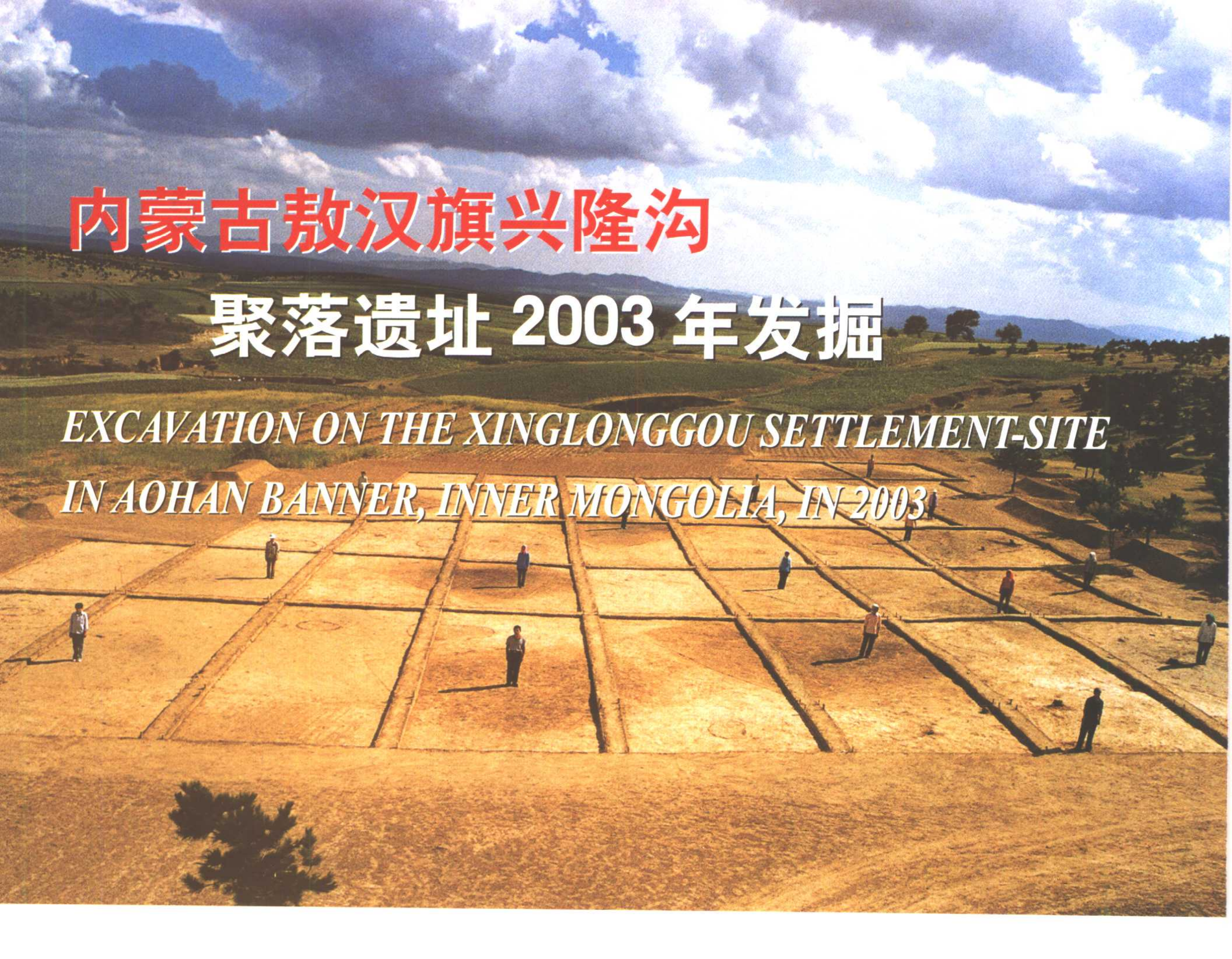
At Locality S12, two cultural layers were discovered. The upper layer under excavation yielded stone artifacts, fire using vestiges and abundant animal fossils.

Locality S9 was explored by excavating an area of 14 sq m. All the remains are buried in situ. On the living floor are well preserved ash piles left over from fire using, as well as stone choppers, scrapers, blades, micro-blades and micro-cores, and stone querns and rollers, grinders, lumps of pigment and animal fossils, such as skulls of *Myospalax fontanieri Milne-Edwards*. Among the unearthed objects are two perforated shells, either being an intact semi-shell with a perforation in the projected joint. The traces of flatting and thinning on the external surface suggest that these are meticulous man-made ornaments.

Open-air Paleolithic sites buried in situ have rarely been recorded in China, and the concentrations of fire-using remains are very few in accounts and publications. The continuous discoveries at Shizitan provided invaluable data for researching into man's life style and the nature of site groups in remote antiquity.

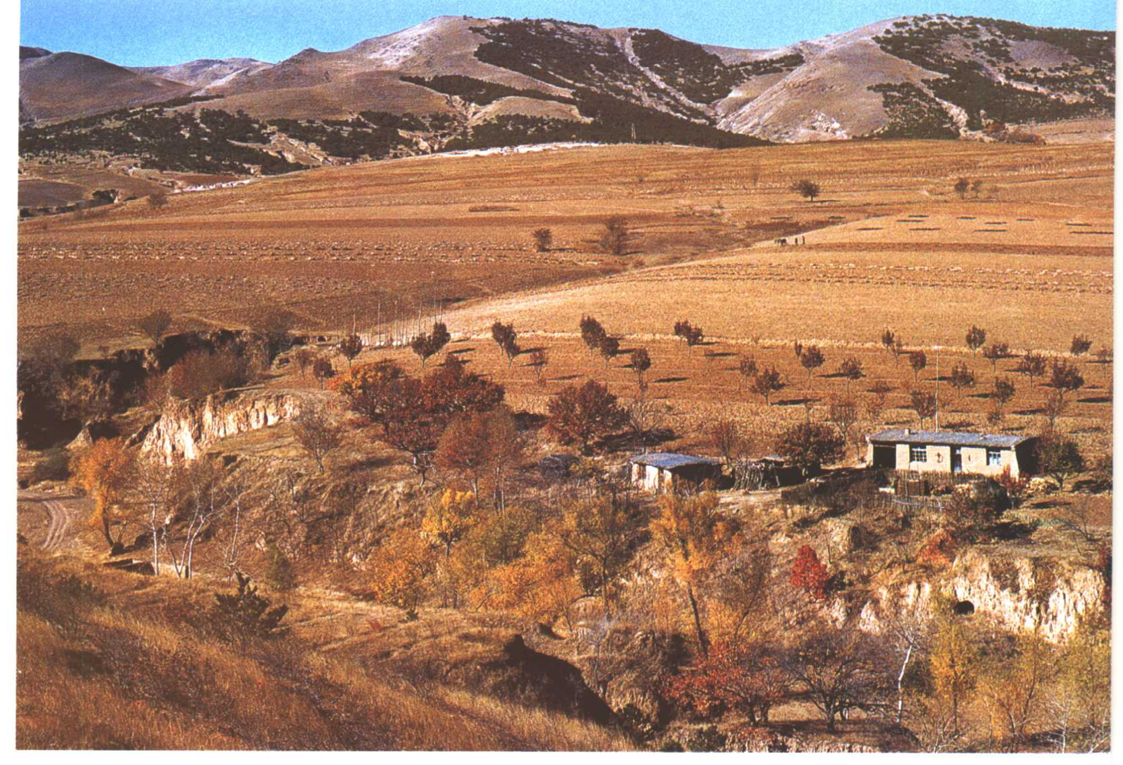
内蒙古敖汉旗兴隆沟聚落遗址2003年发掘

EXCAVATION ON THE XINGLONGGOU SETTLEMENT-SITE IN AOHAN BANNER, INNER MONGOLIA, IN 2003



兴隆沟聚落遗址位于内蒙古赤峰市敖汉旗东部，地处大凌河支流牤牛河上游左岸。遗址共分三个地点，分别属于兴隆洼文化中期大型聚落(距今8000～7500年)、红山文化晚期小型环壕聚落(距今5500～5000年)、夏家店下层文化小型环壕聚落(距今4000～3500年)。2003年8～11月，中国社会科学院考古研究所内蒙古第一工作队对遗址进行了第三次发掘，在聚落形态、经济形态、埋葬习俗、原始宗教信仰、环境考古等方面取得了重要收获。

第一地点位于兴隆沟村西南约1公里的坡地上，地表分布有房址灰圈145个，明确分成东、中、西三区。本次发掘区位于西区的东南部，清理兴隆洼文化房址14座、灰坑42座、居室墓葬10座。房址均为长方形或方形半地穴式建筑，沿东北—西南方向成排分布。大型房址有2座，面积为70余平方米；中型房址有7座，面积为40～60平方米；小型房址有5座，面积30～37平方米。穴壁较直，均为黄褐色生土，局部有烧烤痕迹。居住面西北半部较平整，表层为灰白色硬面；东南半部多为黄褐色生土面，靠近东南侧穴壁中段内侧明显下凹，可能与长期踩踏有关。灶址位于居室的中部，平面呈圆形，口径大于底径，底部多留有一薄层草木灰。F28灶址底部和灶壁嵌有较平整的石块，F37内发现2个灶址，在已发掘过的兴隆洼文化房址中系首次发现。柱洞排列较规整，每座房址内有4个或6个，多呈对称状分布在灶址的东北和西南两侧。房址均无外凸的门道，从东南部偏中居住面明显下凹的状况看，出入口应在东南侧。房址内出土遗物集中分布在居住面上，少部分出自房址的堆积层内。F29居住面上出有石器40余件，多成组摆



兴隆沟遗址第一地点远景
A Distant View of Locality I of the Xinglonggou Site

放，其中有石铲26件，是兴隆沟遗址目前所知出土石铲最多的一座房址。与已发掘过的东、中区房址相比，完整或复原陶器的出土数量明显偏少，应与房址的废弃原因有关。动物骨骼的大量发现证实，狩猎经济在当时的经济生活中占据主导地位。从发掘土样的浮选结果看，F31堆积层和居住面上发现数量较多的炭化粟，从而断定兴隆洼文化中期已经出现了原始的农业经济。

灰坑平面呈圆形、椭圆形或长方形，以直壁平底坑为主。其中35号灰坑口径4.22米，是最大的一座圆形灰坑，周围有6座略小的圆形灰坑将其环绕。坑底偏中相对放置2个猪头骨，并用陶片、残石器和自然石块摆放出躯体的轮廓。西侧的猪头骨破损较甚，外形不完整，躯体部位由陶片和自然石块摆出，略弯曲，头部朝东南，尾部朝西北，通长0.72米。东侧的猪头骨及躯体摆放完整，猪头骨平置，朝西南，吻部朝西北，额顶正中钻有1个圆孔，躯体主要由陶片和自然石块摆放而成，还有



第一地点成排房址与灰坑群
Houses in Rows and Clustered Ash-pits at Locality I

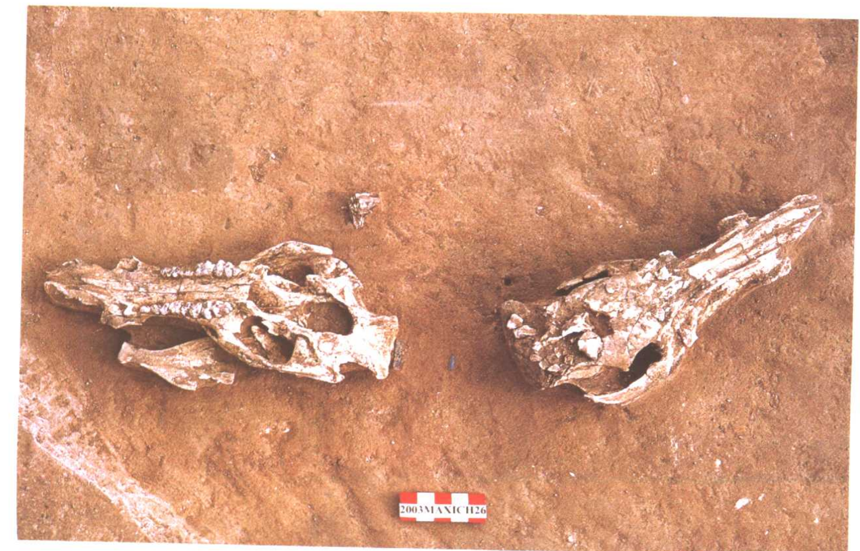
4件残石器，大体呈“S”形，颈部较宽，叠压放置，身部和尾部均单层摆放，尾部渐细，明显上翘，朝向东北，通长1.92米。联系到本地区赵宝沟文化(距今7400～6700年)小山尊形器腹部刻划的猪龙图案以及红山文化(距今6500～5000年)玉猪龙的造型，我们推断H35底部摆放的真实猪首及用陶片、自然石块和残石器组成的“S”形躯体代表了当时人心目中的猪龙形象，对研究龙的起源及崇龙礼俗的形成具有重要意义。

居室葬是一种古老而奇特的埋葬习俗，仅限于极少数特殊的死者被埋葬在室内。23号居室墓是一座成年男女双人合葬墓，两位墓主人头骨的西北侧斜放1件长方形磨盘，其上叠压了一块长条形石块。男性墓主人头骨的东北侧和女性墓主人头骨的西南侧分别平放一块长条形石块和一块磨石。这是中国东北地区目前所知年代最早的一例成年男女双人合葬墓，是研究兴隆沟先民家庭形态及社会结构的重要资料。

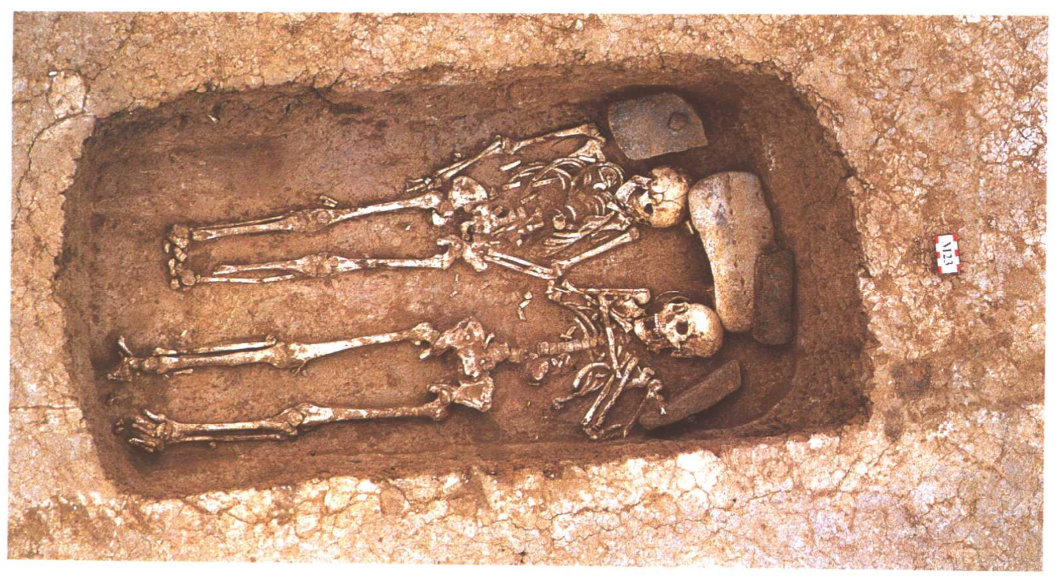
第二地点位于兴隆沟村东北约0.2公里的坡地上，本次发掘区位于聚落的西北部，清理出红山文化房址4座、灰坑31座、围沟1段。房址均为方形或长方形半地穴式建筑，西南侧穴壁中段有外凸弧形的短门道。居住



H35 坑底摆放的猪龙造型
Pig-dragon Representation on the Bottom of Ash-pit H35



第一地点H26内出土的猪头骨
Pig Skulls from Ash-pit H26 at Locality I



第一地点 23 号成年男女双人合葬墓
Tomb M23 at Locality I, a Joint Burial of Two Adults, a Man and a Woman



第一地点 M25 内出土的刻纹人头盖骨牌饰
Incised Pattern Plaque Made of a Human Skull, Unearthed from Tomb M25 at Locality I



第一地点 H16 内出土的大蚌壳
Large Shell from Ash-pit H16 at Locality I



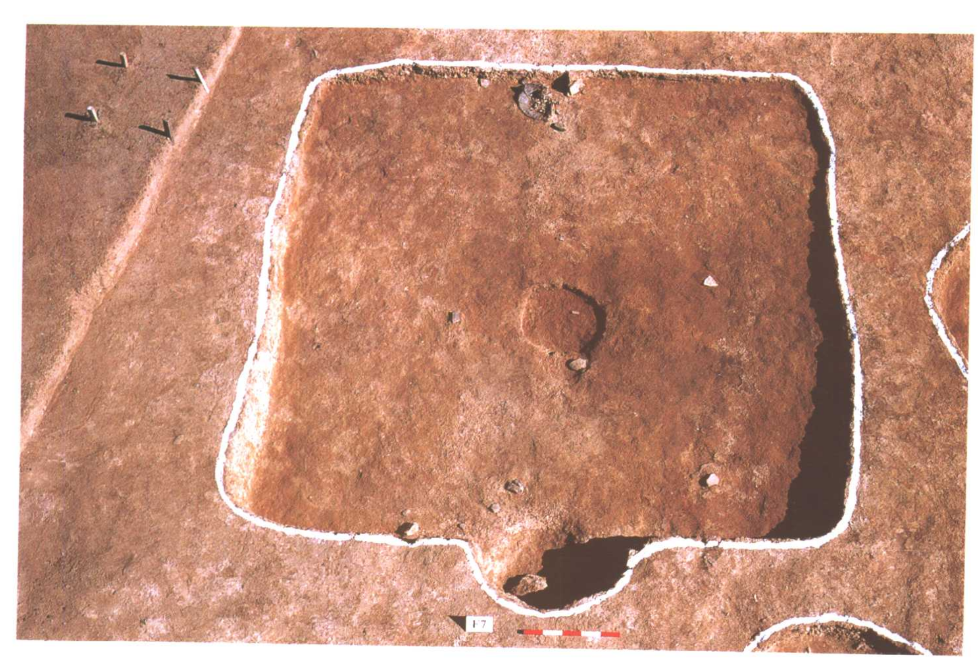
第一地点F26 居住面上出土的骨梗石刃刀
Bone-based Stone Knife from the Floor of House F26 at Locality I



第一地点 F33 居住面出土的大型亚腰石铲
Large-sized Contracted-waist Stone Spade from the Floor of House F33 at Locality I



第一地点嵌入F24居住面内的长方形圆窝石器
Rectangular Stone Tool with a Round Hollow, Inserted into the Floor of House F24 at Locality I



第二地点F7
House F7 at Locality II

面较平整，表层有踩踏的硬面，灶址位于居室的中部，圆形浅坑式，与以往所见红山文化早、中期房址的瓢形深坑式灶址有别。室内面积明显偏小，约为11～17平方米，排列不齐整，每座房址的外围都分布有相对独立的窖穴群，单一家庭成为经济生产和生活的基本单元。居住区的外围修筑一道长方形的围沟，东北和东南段围沟已探明，长度分别约为185和110米，西北和西南段围沟不明显。该地点是国内首次正式发掘到的红山文化晚期居住址，与牛河梁祭祀中心的年代大体相当。

第三地点位于兴隆沟村西南约1.2公里的坡地上，本次发掘区位于聚落的中部，清理出夏家店下层文化房址3座、灰坑42座。较完整的房址仅有1座，平面呈长方形，半地穴式建筑，紧靠房址东北侧穴壁的西北半段修筑一道火墙，入火口用石块垒砌，其功能应为当时人的取暖设施。围沟较宽，具有明显的防御功能。遗物较多，以陶器和石器为主，骨器磨制精良，骨镞的形制多样，具有很强的实用性。以夏家店下层文化为代表，西辽河流域进入早期国家阶段，从大型的城址到小型的聚


第二地点H46内出土彩陶器盖
Painted Pottery lid from Ash-pit H46 at Locality II


第二地点H38内出土彩陶瓮和三足盅
Painted Pottery Urn and Three-legged Cup from Ash-pit H38 at Locality II

落都十分注重防御，侧面反映出当时社会战事频繁。

兴隆沟遗址的发掘是新世纪中国社会科学院考古研究所在内蒙古东部地区开展的一项新的田野工作，进一步补充和完善了西辽河流域新石器时代至青铜时代早期考古学文化年代序列和谱系关系，在聚落考古理论与发掘方法等方面进行了成功的探索，对推动中国东北地区史前考古学文化研究及中日史前文化交流关系研究均将产生积极影响。



第三地点发掘现场

Excavation Site of Locality III

The Xinglonggou settlement-site is located in eastern Aohan Banner of Chifeng City, Inner Mongolia, on the left bank of the upper Mangniuhe River, a tributary of the Dalinghe River. It consists of three localities. They belong to a large settlement of the middle Xinglongwa culture (8000–7500 BP), a ditch-surrounded small settlement of the late Hongshan culture (5500–5000 BP) and a settlement, also small in size and surrounded by a ditch, of the Lower Xiajiadian culture (4000–3500 BP) respectively. In August–November 2003, the First Inner Mongolian Archaeological Team, IA, CASS, curried out there the third excavation, and obtained important achievements in the study of settlement patterns, economic formation, burial customs, primitive religion and environmental archaeology.

At Locality I, excavation revealed 14 house-foundations, 42 ash-pits and 10 indoor tombs of the Xinglongwa culture. The house-foundations are arranged in northeast-southwest rows, and dense ash-pits occur in the southeast. H35 is the largest round ash-pit. On its bottom are two real pig-heads with S-shaped bodies formed of pottery shards, natural stones and broken stone tools, which represent the pig-dragon figure in the then people's mind, and have profound significance to studying the origin of the dragon and the formation of the dragon worshipping custom. Indoor Tomb 23 is a joint burial of two adults, a man and a



第三地点F1
House F1 at Locality III

第三地点F1石砌入火口
Stone Heat Entrance of House F1 at Locality III

woman. It is the earliest in this type of burial recorded so far in Northeast China.

The second locality contains four house-foundations, 31 ash-pits and a section of surrounding ditch of the Hongshan culture. As the first scientifically excavated late Hongshan culture settlement, it made up the gap of material data in the study of late Hongshan culture living sites.

The remains of Locality III include three house-foundations and 42 ash-pits of the Lower Xiajiadian culture. Among the vestiges of House F1 is a space heating wall with the heat entrance built of stones. It must have functioned as a warming installation and is discovered for the first time in the Lower Xiajiadian culture. The surrounding ditch is rather wide and was obviously for defensive use.

The excavation of the Xinglonggou site further supplemented and completed the chronological sequence and pedigree system of archaeological cultures of the Neolithic Age to the early Bronze Age in the West Liaohe River valley. It is a successful research on theories and excavation methods in settlement archaeology, and will exert positive influence upon further studies of prehistoric archaeological cultures in Northeast China and Sino-Japanese cultural exchanges during prehistoric times.

牛河梁

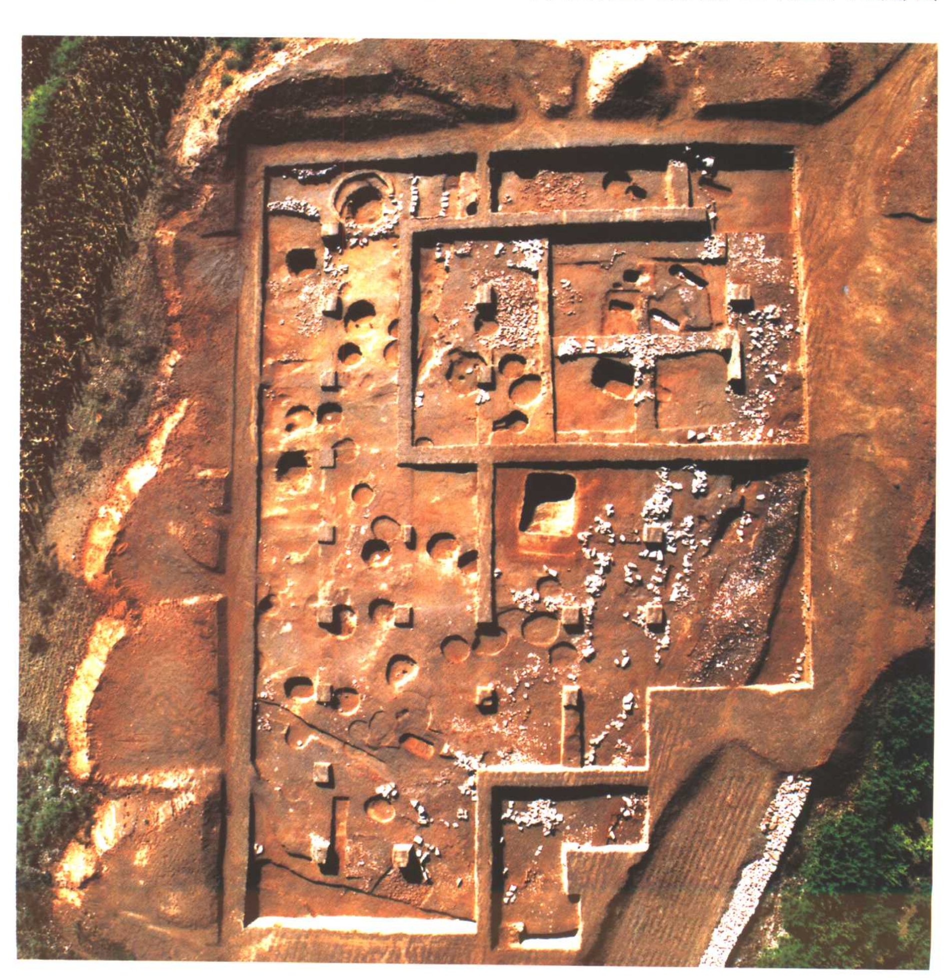
红山文化遗址群

NIUHELIANG SITES OF THE HONGSHAN CULTURE

2002～2003年，辽宁省文物考古研究所跨年度对牛河梁遗址群第十六地点进行了全面的考古发掘，发掘面积1700余平方米。发现多组夏家店下层文化遗迹叠压打破红山文化积石冢的地层关系，清理了凿山为石穴内置石棺的中心大墓，并首次明确出土红山文化玉雕人像和玉凤，甄别出红山文化墓葬的早晚关系。

牛河梁遗址第十六地点坐落在丘陵高台地上，当地俗称“城子山”，海拔高度555.5米。遗址四周丘海松涛起伏，远处群山环抱，地理位置优越，自然风貌保存完好。属地为辽宁省凌源市凌北镇三官甸子村下河汤沟村民组。

遗址1979年文物普查时发现，当年进行了局部试



牛河梁第十六地点发掘区全景
A Panoramic View of the Excavation Area of Locality XVI at Niuheliang



牛河梁第十六地点发掘现场

Excavation Site of Locality XVI at Niuheliang

掘，当时的考古学地点定名为"凌源县三官甸子城子山遗址"。1983年及其后随着牛河梁红山文化遗址群诸多遗址的调查发现与发掘，遂统一编号，将该遗址定为第十六地点。1988年1月公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

遗址位居整个牛河梁红山文化遗址群的西南隅，东北距遗址群中心祭祀址第一地点"女神庙"约4500米，东向隔谷壑1500、3000米分别与第十三地点大型土石建筑址和第十四地点积石冢相呼应，且呈一直线等距分布。

此次跨年度的考古发掘目的在于进一步了解该遗址的全貌，重点搞清牛河梁红山文化积石冢群的布局、结构及早晚关系。现田野发掘工作基本结束，发现红山文化墓葬13座、灰坑3个，出土玉器30余件；夏家店下层文化房址8座、窖穴3个、灰坑96个、灰沟7条，出土陶、石、骨等各种质料的器物小件500余件。

积石冢是该遗址红山文化堆积的主要遗存。积石冢分布在遗址的中心区山梁主脊部位，呈东北—西南走向。东西两侧以黑土带、黄基岩砂土带和紧贴土带的砌石为积石冢的框界，界外可见由高处向低处散落的黑土碎石，两带之间相距约20米。西侧黄基岩砂土带目前发掘长约50、宽0.8～1.2米，石墙基础系挖槽砌筑，在石墙西南部可见到原位砌石。冢内墓葬上部见积石层和封土层，封土厚而纯净，最厚处可达1.5米。由于受到夏家店下层文化的扰乱及近现代的破坏，积石冢上部的



M1 全景

A Full View of Tomb M1



M12、M13、M15全景
A Full View of Tombs M12, M13 and M15

封石大部分已残缺或移位，冢的整体结构难以辨认。

清理红山文化墓葬13座。早期墓葬主要分布在积石冢的南部，均为土坑墓，东南—西北方向，墓内不砌石，墓口及周围以碎石铺面，其上封土积石。死者多仰身直肢，墓内不见任何随葬品。

稍晚的一组墓葬主要集中分布在积石冢西界墙中部附近，也有被冢墙叠压的墓葬。均西南—东北方向，有土圹，墓内见砌石，多有玉器出土。M1位于西界墙内侧，开口于黄土烧烤面上，打破基岩。其为长方形石板墓，长1.7、宽0.35、深0.11～0.21米。墓的东壁立砌石灰岩石板，其余三壁均为土圹，墓顶用石灰岩石板封盖，基岩土底。墓主人为一成年女性，仰身直肢葬，方向196°。其左右颈部、胸部、右腕部出土三联璧、双联璧、璧、环共计5件玉器。

积石冢中最晚的一组墓葬应属冢南部边缘处的土圹石棺墓，目前清理的4座集中排列，与中心大墓基本在同一中轴线上。其共同特点是开口耕土层下，叠压在早期墓葬的封土之上，墓室长方形，石板或石块砌筑棺四壁，墓顶封石，墓底亦铺石板。墓向大致相同，呈西



M13、M14、M15墓顶封石情况
Stone Covers of Tombs M13–15

北一东南方向。均单人葬，葬式除仰身直肢葬外，见二次葬。M15为长方形石板墓，墓顶封盖石板1～2层，四壁用石板叠砌而成，内壁规整，墓底平铺石板。墓内葬1人，仰身直肢，随葬玉环、玉块、兽面玉牌饰各1件。M13、M14为二次葬，墓室四壁均用较厚重的多块石板立置而成，墓顶封石块和石板，底铺薄石板。其中M14人骨集中堆放于墓室中部，头骨、盆骨、椎骨及肋骨等在下，肢骨成束东西顺置其上。人骨堆内外随葬玉猪龙、玉壁、玉镯、玉环、斜口玉箍形器等7件玉器和1件扁条状细石器。

本次发掘尤为引人注目的是中心大墓(M4)的发现。这座墓选址在遗址最中心部位的山梁主脊上，它的营造不同于牛河梁遗址以往发现的土坑墓，也不同于开凿于风化基岩上的土圹墓，而是直接将墓穴辟凿于山体最坚硬的变质花岗岩的岩脉上。石穴圹南北长3.9、东西宽3.1、深4.68米。石穴南壁陡直下深，北部呈坡状并起台阶。穴底置长方形石棺，砌筑也颇为讲究，共用17层石板平铺叠砌，棺内壁整齐划一。石棺内壁长1.9、宽0.5～0.55、高约0.65米，有石铺底板和条状石盖顶板。墓主人为一成年男性，年龄约45～50岁，仰身直肢葬，人骨保存较完整，方向80°。随葬器物有玉凤、斜口玉箍形器、玉镯、玉人、玉环、绿松石坠饰共8件。其中玉人、玉凤为红山文化玉器中新发现的器类，最为重要。玉人出土在墓主人左侧盆骨外侧，正面向下，淡绿色软玉质，体形圆厚，五官清晰，双臂上屈，双手置于胸前，双腿并立，雕刻线条宽短而概略。在颈的两侧及颈后钻3孔呈三通状，可用于佩系。通高18.5厘米。玉凤枕于头下，淡青色玉，表面有钙化，扁体状。凤卧姿，曲颈回首，高冠，圆睛，扁喙带钩，背羽上扬，尾羽下垂，线条优美流畅。背见4组横穿隧孔。通长19.5厘米。

中心大墓是牛河梁遗址群已发现的墓葬中规模最大的墓葬之一，也是营造最费工时的一座墓葬，其规模与


中心大墓（M4）石棺盖板
Stone Cover of the Sarcophagus in the Central Tomb (M4)


中心大墓（M4）石穴、石棺
Rock-cut Pit and Sarcophagus of the Central Tomb (M4)



中心大墓（M4）玉人、玉环、绿松石坠饰出土情况
Jade Human Figure and Rings and Turquoise Pendants Being Unearthed from the Central Tomb (M4)



中心大墓（M4）玉凤出土情况
Jade Phoenix Being Unearthed from the Central Tomb (M4)



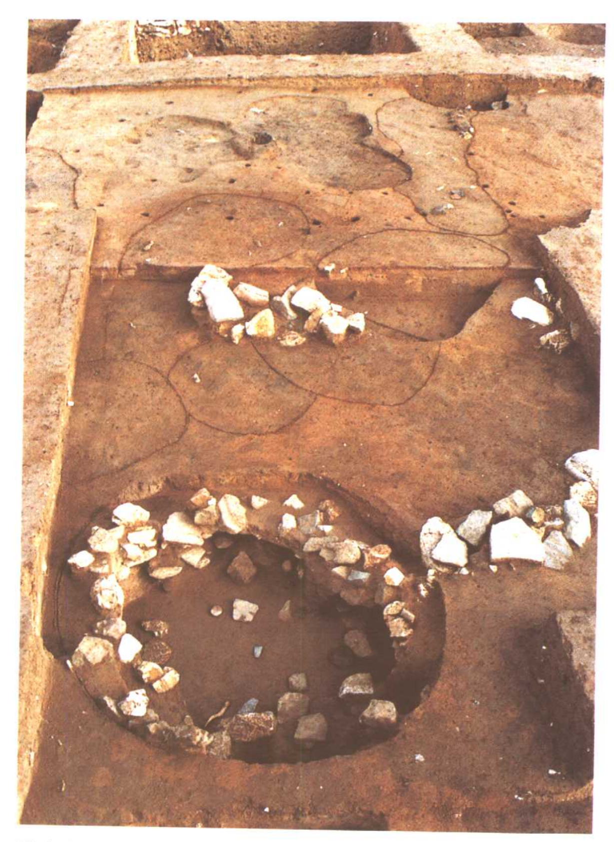
中心大墓（M4）出土玉人
Human Figure from the Central Tomb (M4)

围绕四周的墓葬对比悬殊，充分表现出墓主“独尊”的地位。

在积石层中，发现有大量破碎的彩陶筒形器，器形、大小不一，均为泥质红陶，彩陶纹饰主要有勾连涡纹、几何纹等。生活陶器多为泥质红陶的罐、盆、钵类。见少量的细石器，选用硬度较高的燧石、玛瑙等石料，通体细加工，器类有镞、钻、刮削器、刃器等，有的细石器硬度高且锋利，既可作生活用器，还可作为琢玉的工具。在扰土中清理出多件玉器散件，重要的器类有玉龟、玉鸣虫、玉鸟、玉坠饰、玉石钺等。

夏家店下层文化堆积分布于整个发掘区，叠压或打破红山文化层典型关系如夏家店下层文化灰坑H6、H39打破红山文化积石冢封土层；夏家店下层文化灰坑H52连续打破红山文化积石冢层和红山生活居住址；夏家店下层文化灰沟G2打破红山文化积石冢墓葬M9等。

夏家店下层文化遗迹主要为房址、窖穴和灰坑，平面为圆形或椭圆形。其中房址直径3～4米，为半地穴式建筑，屋内地面多见铺垫一层黄土，局部地面及与墙壁相连处有火烧痕迹。F7平面布局独特，为三圆室互交且相通的建筑，通长约3.2米，三室相交的中心处有一大柱洞，直径0.26、深0.24米，弧壁圜底，洞壁贴置一周绳纹陶片。房址外周见一圈小柱洞，其南侧为双排，另三面为单排，小柱洞直径在0.06～0.12米之间。从该房址的布局和结构看，当具有公共建筑的性质。窖穴直径1.5～2.2米，有石窖穴和土窖穴之分。J1平面圆形，口径2、深1.2米，斜壁下收，口大底小，平底，窖底部见少量炭化谷粒。灰坑以口大底小的平底坑居多，见少数袋状坑，一般直径在1.5米左右。出土遗物有陶器、



夏家店下层文化遗迹
Remains of the Lower Xiajiadian Culture

石器、骨器等。陶器中夹砂陶占绝大多数，陶色以灰、褐陶居多，纹饰以绳纹、弦纹、附加堆纹为主。可辨器形有罐、盆、瓮、尊、甗、鬲、豆、盘等。打制与磨制石器共存，以磨制石器为主，有斧、铲、刀、锄、凿、环、杵、磨棒、磨盘、磨石、石饼、盘状器等。骨器有针、锥、簪、镞、带卡等，个别见有鹿角器。

第十六地点的发掘是继牛河梁遗址群第二、三、五地点积石冢清理之后，又一次大规模的考古发掘项目。此次的发掘基本明确了辽西地区代表青铜时代早期的夏家店下层文化与新石器时代晚期红山文化的叠压或打破关系，同时为综合研究红山文化积石冢与墓葬结构、葬俗演变、玉器组合以至进而分期提供了新资料。中心大墓出土的玉雕人像风格写实，雕琢精细，对研究当时人的体态、形体特征意义重大。玉龙与玉凤同现于红山文化，可否说应是中国传统的龙凤文化之肇始。

In 2002 to 2003, the Liaoning Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out an extensive excavation at the sixteenth locality of the Niuheliang site group. The work covered an area of 1,700 sq m and revealed 13 tombs, three ash-pits and over 30 jades of the Hongshan culture, and brought to light eight house-foundations, three cellars, 96 ash-pits, seven ash-trenches and more than 500 small pottery, stone and bone artifacts. Among the noteworthy discoveries is stratigraphical evidence with Hongshan Culture stone-covered tombs overlaid with or intruded by Lower Xiajiadian Culture remains. The rest of important achievements include the revelation of a rock-cut large-sized central tomb with a sarcophagus inside, the definite identification of a jade-carved human figure and a phoenix of the Hongshan culture for the first time, and the periodization of Hongshan Culture tombs. The central tomb (M4) is hewn in a hard rock mass of metamorphic granite. The tomb-pit measures 3.9 m long from the north to the south, 3.1 m wide from the east to the west, and 4.68 m in depth. On the bottom is a rectangular sarcophagus. The tomb-owner is a male adult in an extended supine position. His funeral objects consist of eight jades: a phoenix, a loop-shaped object with an oblique mouth, a bracelet, a human figure, two rings and two turquoise pendents. The human figure and phoenix are unprecedented finds of the Hongshan culture and most important in value. The excavation brought to light stratigraphical evidence of superimposition and intrusion relationship between the late Neolithic Hongshan culture and the Upper Xiajiadian culture representing the early Bronze Age in the western Liaoning area. It revealed new material for comprehensive studies of Hongshan Culture stone-covered tombs, including their structure and the evolution of their burial custom, the combination of their funereal jades, and their periodization. The coexistence of jade dragon and phoenix might have marked the beginning of traditional Chinese dragon-and-phoenix culture.

四川茂县 营盘山新石器时代遗址

NEOLITHIC SITE AT YINGPANSHAN IN MAOXIAN, SICHUAN



营盘山遗址位于四川省阿坝藏族羌族自治州茂县凤仪镇，遗址东临深谷养面沟，其东北面、北面、西面均为岷江所环绕，海拔高度约1670米，高出岷江河面约180米。遗址地处岷江东南岸的三级阶地之上，平面呈梯形，东西最宽约300、南北长约1000米，总面积近15万平方米，表面地势略呈缓坡状。2000年及2002年底，成都市文物考古研究所、阿坝藏族羌族自治州、茂县羌族博物馆联合对遗址进行了调查、勘探，并选点进行了试掘。遗址主要包括新石器时代和战国至西汉两个时期的文化层堆积，以前者最为丰富，后者则以石棺墓为主。

两次试掘共发现的新石器时代遗迹包括房屋基址9座、墓葬及殉人坑5座、灰坑80余个、灰沟4条、窑址及灶坑等，还在遗址中西部发现一处类似于广场的大型遗迹。灰坑的平面形状有不规则形、圆形、椭圆形、长方形、扇形等，底部多较平整，坑内填土大多为灰黑色土。一些灰坑底部及四周采用卵石(有的内含大型砺石)垒砌而成，推测应是进行石器加工的场所或有其他用途。个别灰坑内还发现涂有鲜红色颜料的石块，可能具有某种宗教含义。小型房屋基址的面积不大，多系单间建筑，平面多为方形或长方形，中型房址内有隔墙。房址之间有叠压、打破关系，发现的遗迹现象包括柱洞、基槽、灶坑及贮火罐等，房内还出土大量红烧土块，其上可见明显的棍棒插抹痕迹及拌草遗存，推测这些房址的建筑结构采用了木骨泥墙的形式。大型广场遗迹的面积超过200平方米，其硬土面之下发现有多座奠基性质的殉人坑，表明该遗迹在遗址的平面布局中占有非常重要的地位，应是举行祭祀等重大活动的场所。

遗址出土的陶器、玉器、石器、细石器、骨器、蚌器等类遗物总数近万件。陶器从陶质陶色来看，以夹砂褐陶、泥质褐陶、夹砂灰陶、泥质红陶、泥质灰陶、泥质黑皮陶为主。其中夹砂陶可分为夹粗砂和夹细砂两种，以陶胎夹有颗粒粗大的片岩砂粒的陶片最具特色。泥质陶的火候均较高，尤其是彩陶片和表面打磨光亮的细泥红陶、褐陶片的硬度更高。陶片的纹饰种类丰富，包括粗细绳纹(包括交错绳纹形成的网格纹)、附加堆纹、

素面磨光、彩陶、绳纹花边口沿装饰、素面、弦纹、瓦棱纹、划纹、复合纹饰(绳纹与附加堆纹组合成的箍带形装饰、绳纹之上饰凹弦纹)、捏塑与刻划相结合的人面像等。陶器以平底器和小平底器为主，有少量矮圈足器，器形包括侈口罐、深腹罐、碗、钵、高领罐、盆、瓮、带嘴锅、缸、宽折沿器、瓶、纺轮、陶球、穿孔器等。其中彩陶器的器形有盆、钵、罐、瓶等，彩陶均为黑彩绘制，图案题材有草卉纹、线条纹、变体鸟纹、弧线三角形纹、网格纹、蛙纹等。石器可分为打制和磨制两种，打制石器包括由大型剥离石片稍作加工而成的切割器、砍砸器、杵、石球(弹丸)、网坠等，还有少量个体甚小的燧石片。磨制石器包括斧、锛、长方形穿孔石刀、凿、砺



中型房址 F2
Medium-sized House-foundation F2



小型房址 F5、F6
Small-sized House-foundations F5 and F6

灶坑
Kitchen-range Pit



陶侈口鼓腹罐
Flared-mouth Swollen-belly Pottery Jar



陶箍带纹侈口罐
Flared-mouth Pottery Jar with Band Pattern



陶人面像
Pottery Human face



彩陶瓶
Painted Pottery Vase



彩陶罐
Painted Pottery Jar



打制石斧
Chipped Stone Axe



磨制石斧
Polished Stone Axe



磨制石锛
Polished Stone Adze

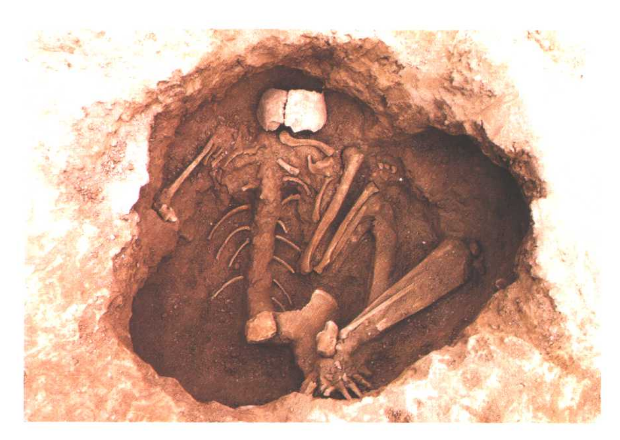


袋状灰坑
Pocket-shaped Ash-pit

石等。玉器包括环镯形器等装饰品、璧形器、仿工具及武器类的斧、锛、凿、穿孔刀、箭镞等。细石器包括大量的石叶、石核，质地以燧石及水晶为主。骨器包括簪、锥、针、削、箭镞等。

这些实物资料较为清楚地揭示了岷江上游新石器文化的基本面貌，可以初步建立起该地区新石器时代晚期(距今5500～5000年)的文化发展序列。目前基本确认营盘山遗址是岷江上游地区的大型中心聚落遗址之一，其周围还分布着数十处时代相近或略有差异的中小型聚落遗址，它们共同构成了一处新石器时代晚期的大型遗址群。而以营盘山遗址为代表的岷江上游新石器时代文化遗存，是一种新发现的以具有自身特色的本土文化因素为主体成分，同时吸收了多种外来文化因素的地方文化类型。

2002年10月还对附近的波西遗址进行了小规模试掘，出土了距今6000年前的具有仰韶文化庙底沟类型特色的彩陶钵、敛口钵等器物，证明了黄河流域与长江上游在很早即有文化交流。同时又在与营盘山遗址隔江相望的北面新发现了文化面貌与成都平原的宝墩文化相似的沙乌都遗址，距今年代约为4500年。以沙乌都遗址为中介，岷江上游新石器文化与成都平原的宝墩文化(即三星堆、金沙为代表的古蜀文明的前身)的关系变得更为密切，从而为探讨古蜀文明的渊源提供了新的线索。



人殉坑
Human-victim Pit

The Yingpanshan site is found to have more than 100 spots of vestiges going back to 5500–5000 BP, including a square, house-foundations, tombs and human-victim pits, kilns, kitchen range pits, ash-pits and ash-trenches. It yielded pottery, stone implements, jades and bone and shell artifacts numbering nearly ten thousands. These finds provided extremely rich material data for revealing the contents of the Neolithic culture in the upper Minjiang River valley and for establishing the sequence of cultural development in this region. They constitute great achievements in the Neolithic archaeology of the Sichuan area and even the upper Yangtze River valley, and also contribute to the study of cultural exchange between the Yellow River and the Yangtze River valleys. In addition, over ten sites dating from 6000–4500 BP were discovered near the site. They form a large group of sites around it and offer new clues to research into the Baodun culture in the Chengdu Plain and the origin of the Sanxingdui civilization belonging to the ancient Shu people.

浙江海盐

仙坛庙遗址

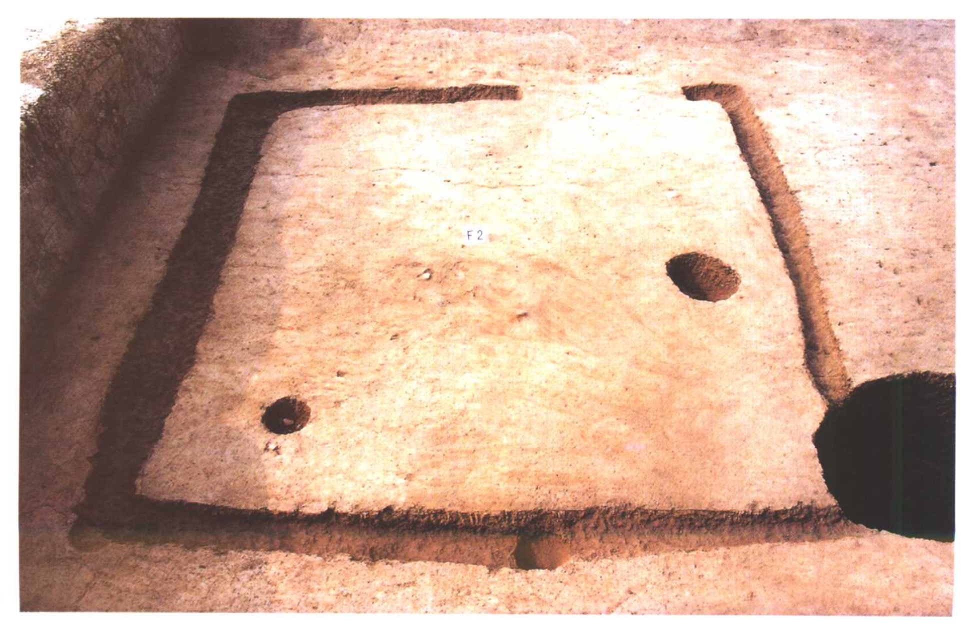


XIANTANMIAO SITE IN HAIYAN, ZHEJIANG

仙坛庙遗址位于浙江省海盐县百步镇农丰村9组，遗址中心为一人工堆筑的高土墩，面积约2万平方米，最高处原海拔高度7.4米。遗址南面约百米处原亦有高度稍低的独立土墩，已被取土破坏，地表可见良渚文化陶片。遗址区四围有河浜环绕。

因当地村民取土破坏，浙江省文物考古研究所、海盐县博物馆组成联合考古队，于2002年9月开始对遗址中心区进行抢救性发掘，发掘工作延续至2003年。发掘面积约2400平方米。

发掘表明，遗址下层堆积为崧泽文化早期的居址。其上，已揭露相互叠压、分属崧泽文化早期和晚期的土台类建筑。这是迄今所知长江下游环太湖流域始建年



早期房屋F2
Early House F2

代最早的一处人工堆筑土台遗迹。崧泽早期土台呈长方形覆斗状，南北长约10、东西宽约6米，由黄色略含砂性的土堆成。土台的北、西、南三面发现埋设有崧泽早期墓葬。墓葬随葬品多寡不一，部分墓葬规格较高，随葬有玉钺、玉璜、玉玦等玉器，该时期大小墓葬无明显分区。

崧泽文化晚期的土台建筑目前已发现4个单体。其中南部3个土台东西向排列为一组，彼此距离10余米，其间有明确的缓坡状活动硬面相连接。因发掘面积的限制，并不排除该组向东继续增加土台个体的可能。该组土台中，西部的一个叠压在前文所述早期土台的东坡，现存顶面为近南北向正方形，边长约7米。中心由纯净的黄土堆筑，使用中曾向北、向东扩建。中间的土台呈南北向长方形，使用类似湿土坯的材料铺设地面。该土坯状物为近方形或长方形，大小不一，长宽约10多至20



陶三足细颈壶（崧泽早期墓葬M87出土）
Three-legged Slender-necked Pottery Pot (from Tomb M87 of the early Songze period)



崧泽晚期土台（中部个体）
Middle Earthen Platform of the Late Songze Period

崧泽晚期土台（中部个体）湿土坯堆筑情形
Wet-adobe Structure of the Middle Earthen Platform of the Late Songze Period



崧泽晚期高台墓地全景
A Panoramic View of the On-platform Cemetery of the Late Songze Period



崧泽晚期墓葬M74
Tomb M74 of the Late Songze Period



崧泽晚期墓葬M59及其南端的夹砂缸
Tomb M59 of the Late Songze Period and a Sandy Pottery Vat at Its Southern End

厘米，厚约10厘米，有黄、灰、黑等数种颜色。这些土坯是未经晾晒即进行铺设的，可以发现局部扭曲变形。这种建筑构筑方式是该地区新石器时代遗迹中的首次发现。该土台西侧外围有含较多红烧土块的土带呈缓坡状分布，其上残存有数个小型柱洞，证明原先可能有某种木构建筑。东部的土台近方形，由灰土堆筑，顶面转角处埋有块石。发掘区西北部发现同期的土台，为黄花土堆筑的近方形覆斗状，边长约9米。距南部一组直线距离16米左右。南北土台中间发现有灰坑、水井及房屋建筑遗迹。



龙首形玉饰（崧泽晚期墓葬M51出土）
Dragon-head-shaped Jade Ornament (from Tomb M51 of the late Songze period)



玉钺（崧泽晚期墓葬M60出土）
Jade *Yue* Battle-axe (from Tomb M60 of the late Songze period)



罐形陶豆（崧泽晚期墓葬M39出土）
Jar-shaped *Dou* Stemmed Vessel (from Tomb M39 of the late Songze period)



彩绘黑皮陶壶（崧泽晚期墓葬M5出土）
Post-firing-painted Black-coated Pottery Pot (from Tomb M5 of the late Songze period)



涂朱黑皮陶豆（崧泽晚期墓葬M5出土）
Red-painted Black-coated Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessel (from Tomb M5 of the late Songze period)

南部一组土台废弃后，彼此间的低洼处被堆土填平，并向东西面扩建，成为一东西长约100、南北宽约7米的长条形高台墓地，沿墓地南北部边缘有意堆放两列红色石英岩块石作为界标。墓地中分层埋设崧泽晚期至良渚文化过渡期的墓葬，发掘区内已清理30余座。较高规格的墓葬相对集中于中部和东部，绝大多数为南北向。墓中出土有龙首形饰、钺、镯、环、璜等玉器及保存较好的涂朱和朱绘黑皮陶器。近10座较高规格墓葬东南角发现有打破墓葬填土的小坑，坑内竖埋一粗砂红陶缸，有的坑底或缸内底有意填入纯黄土，缸内敷设的黄土表面有烧烤痕迹，可能是墓葬埋设完成后进行某种祭祀活动的遗迹。

高台墓地在良渚文化时期被持续沿用。自良渚早期到晚期早段，该墓地数次向北侧不断扩展加高，在地层剖面上明显表现出不同时期的土台层层叠压的迹象。目前已清理开口于不同堆筑层下的几乎贯穿良渚文化整个阶段的墓葬30余座，其中不乏随葬玉璧、环、镯等玉礼器的大型显贵墓葬。

在墓地不同层位中，还发现了50余个基本呈东西向长方形的祭祀坑，表明在高台墓地营建和使用过程中曾进行过隆重的祭祀活动。

目前已清理崧泽、良渚文化各阶段墓葬共102座，出土玉器、石器、陶器和牙骨器等各类遗物735件(组)。另外，发现各期房屋遗迹5处、水井5座、灰坑近40个。

仙坛庙遗址的发现为长江下游环太湖流域史前土台类遗迹的产生、发展和变化的研究提供了宝贵材料。大量崧泽—良渚文化过渡期墓葬和遗物的出土，为这两个文化的划分提供了新的依据。几乎贯穿整个良渚时期的紧密衔接的地层堆积及各期墓葬为本地区良渚文化分期提供了可靠标尺。



良渚时期高台墓地北扩加高过程在地层上的反映

Stratigraphical Evidence of the Northward Expansion and Heightening of the Liangzhu Period On-platform Cemetery

The Xiantanmiao site lies at the ninth group of Nongfeng Village, Baibu Town, Haiyan County, Zhejiang Province, with a man-piled high mound in the center. To avert its destruction by native villagers in their fetching earth, the colleborative archaeological team organized by the Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and the Haiyan County Museum carried out a rescuing excavation in the central area. The work was done from September 2002 through 2003 and covered an area of about 2,400 sq m.

The lower deposits are left from a dwelling site of the early Songze culture. Above them, buildings in the earthen platform style were found to be superimposed on each other and to belong to the early and late Songze culture respectively. These are the earliest vestiges of man-piled platforms recorded so far in the lower Yangtze River valley and the region around the Taihu Lake. The early Songze platform is a rectangular, truncated pyramid about 10 m long from the north to the south and about 6 m wide from the east to the west, piled of a little sandy yellow earth. Early Songze burials were discovered on its northern, western and southern sides.

Late Songze platform-style buildings have so far been discovered four. The southern three form an east–west arranged group, and between them are hard activity floors clearly in the shape of a gentle slope. After their destruction, the platform group was enlarged eastward and westward by piling earth, and became a long and narrow on-platform cemetery, measuring about 100 m long from the east to the west and 7 m wide from the north to the south. On the platform, more than 30 tombs of the transitional phase from the late Songze to the Liangzhu culture are built layer upon layer.

In the Liangzhu Culture period, the cemetery continued using and was expanded and heightened several times on the northern side. Traces of layer-on-layer superimposition formed in different period can be distinctly revealed in stratigraphical sections. So far, over 30 tombs have been excavated with their openings beneath different strata of deposits. The tomb-owners' noble position is reflected from the jade ritual articles among the grave goods, such as *bi* discs, rings and bracelets. Besides, more than 50 sacrificial pits have been brought to light in different depths of the cemetery.



良渚时期的高等级墓葬M17

High–rank Tomb M17 of the Liangzhu Period

Up to the present, altogether 102 tombs of different stages of the two cultures have been excavated in the cemetery, and 735 pieces (sets) of jade, stone, pottery, bone and tooth artifacts have been unearthed from them. In addition, five spots of house vestiges, five wells and approximately 40 ash-pits have been found to be various in date.

浙江余杭
卞家山遗址

BIANJIASHAN SITE IN YUHANG, ZHEJIANG



卞家山遗址位于余杭良渚遗址群南侧，北距莫角山遗址1.5公里，主体为一个东西向长条形的土丘，长约1000、宽30～50、高出农田1～2米。2002年底在遗址西侧试掘，发现土丘南侧农田下为水相淤积层，从中发现桩木遗存，并出土大量遗物。由于桩木遗存具有一定的布列规则，所出遗物丰富典型并有独特之处，2003年3～6月予以正式发掘，揭露面积共计855平方米。

由长探沟探明的发掘区堆积过程是：北部为良渚中期的墓地，南部为良渚晚期的居址及大型木构遗存，由北往南扩展，延续时间较长。土丘南侧农田下有一层厚约50厘米的纯净黄色粉土覆压遗址，水平层理明显，其成因和形成年代有待科学手段确定。

北部墓地局部清理了5座墓葬，其中5号墓的葬具尚存木质纤维，由上下2块弧形木板相扣而成，随葬品除陶鼎、豆、罐、双鼻壶和石钺各1件，另有锥形饰4件和玉管若干。相传这一区块解放前曾有玉璧等遗物出土，解放后也屡遭盗掘，并有“玉田里”之称，可见墓地规格不低。

发掘区南部堆积厚逾3米，主体为2个先后叠压的人工土台，初步显示有房址、灰坑、灰沟和桩木遗存与之相关。房址依托下层土台，尚存大体闭合的基槽，有隔墙和灶坑，面积约16平方米。房址西侧有一“8”字形灰坑，铺填草木灰和含炭屑的粗砂质暗褐斑土，应是房址使用时留下的遗迹。灰沟位于墓地与土台之间，开口于下层土台之下，宽约10、深逾1米，填土呈灰黑色，可细分为三层，下层为明显的淤积土，含以黑皮陶为主的大量遗物。

房址南侧临水的桩木遗存是本次发掘的重大收获之一。发掘区内共发现木桩140余个，大致呈曲尺形分布。多数木桩东西向分布于岸边，大致呈3排，局部排列较规则整齐，其他部分则稀疏、残缺。其西端有一批木桩密集成行往南部水域伸展，宽约1、长度达10米。这垅木桩两旁各有1排苇秆，系由人工有目的打入，排列紧密，但是否经过编缀已无法辨别。木桩直径多在5～15



清理墓葬
Excavation of Tombs

厘米之间，最粗者达21.5厘米；木桩残长多在20～50厘米之间，最长的一根浮弃的木桩长115厘米。多数木桩有所倾斜，但倾斜度和方向差异较大，似乎没有总体趋势。木桩尖部经过削劈，呈多棱锥形，加工痕迹明显。从浮弃的木板、木桩、木枝条等残件来看，桩木遗存上应有横置的木板或木条以供通行。由于桩木遗存与北侧的居址相邻并有地层对应关系，推测沿岸的木桩可能为同时期的水边埠头。不过从分布和保存状况来看，这批木桩并非一次性打入，很可能经过扩建和修补。而据排列特征和附近有木桨发现判断，外伸的木桩极可能是当时的码头。

发掘所获的遗物种类和数量，为历年来该地区所出

木桩遗迹全貌
A Full View of Wooden Pile Vestiges

良渚晚期遗物之最。大量遗物出自土台北侧的灰沟和南侧水滨的淤积层内，陶器残片数以万计，经编号的陶、石、玉、木、骨、漆、竹制品等各类器物近500件，另采集到大量动物骨骼和有机质残骸。

陶器是大宗，可辨器形有鼎、豆、罐、盆、双鼻壶、杯、圈足盘、鬶、盉、纺轮等。饰有4个气窗的房屋模型、方形4足的陶质容器、带环形把手的簸箕状陶勺为首次发现。有相当数量的泥质陶保存黝黑明亮或铅白耀眼的光泽。一些陶片刻有鸟首蛇身、错缝砌砖纹、同心圈纹、抽象鸟纹、水波纹、勾连平铺纹、叉形及“四”、“女”、“木”、倒“N”字等精致的纹饰或符号，有些系前所未见。彩陶有红、褐、橘黄等色，纹饰有禾苗形、平行直线与圆圈组合纹、填线弧边三角形等，后者具有北方风格。此外还发现3例猪和狐狸的装饰性动物头像，简洁而生动。总体来看，良渚晚期的遗存主体因袭良渚文化的一贯风格，代表性陶器有“T”字形足鼎、圆锥足鼎、圆盘或椭圆盘高把豆、折腹圈足盘、锥刺纹罐、实足盉、袋足鬶等。同时盛行一种素面扁足的鼎，胎质多为烧成温度较高的夹砂



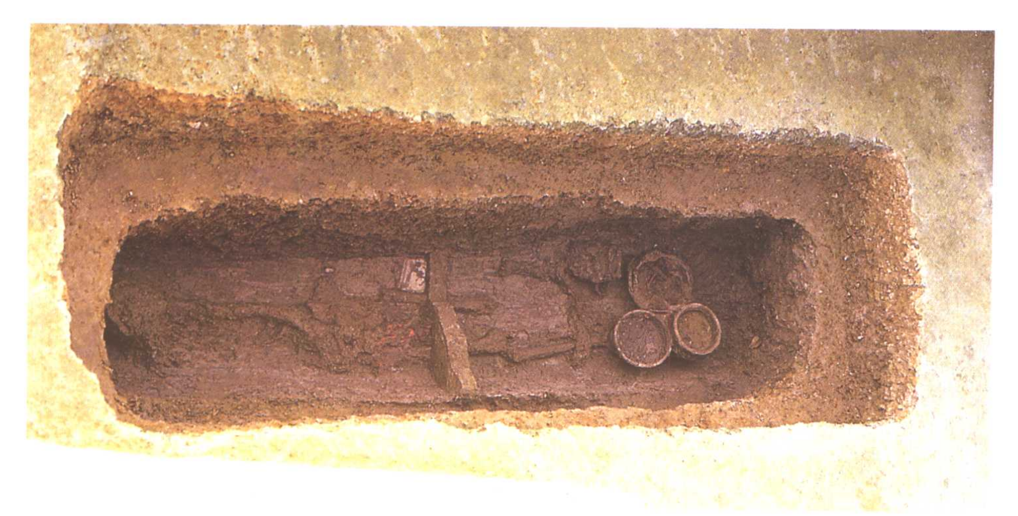
往水中延伸的木桩

Wooden Pile Row Extending towards the Water



木桩与地层的关系

Relationship between Wooden Piles and Stratigraphical deposits



M5 全景
A Full View of Tomb M5



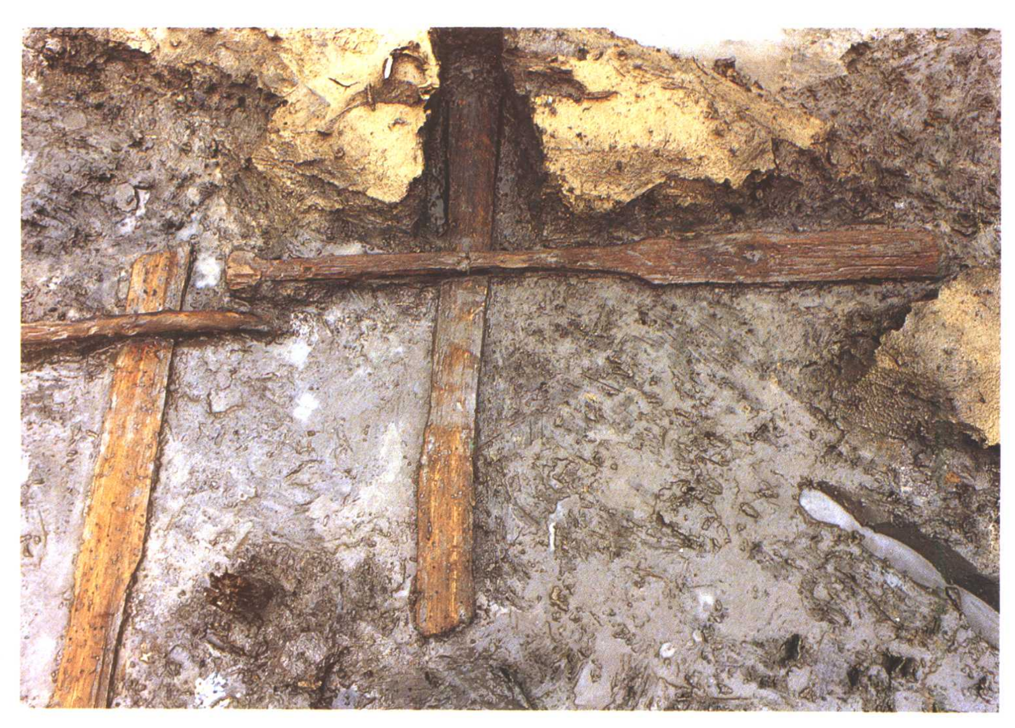
M2 全景
A Full View of Tomb M2

灰陶，明显不同于传统的胎质和形态。这类鼎可能具有外来渊源，也可能是尚未被充分认识的土著特征，与近年发掘的文家山上层、石前圩西区、天打网以及早年发掘的茅庵里等遗址的遗物非常相似，似乎是这一地区良渚晚期的陶器主要特征之一。

石器中石镞占多数，另有锛、钺、刀、凿、网坠、犁、钻芯、砺石等器形。玉器除常见的锥形饰、珠、管，还有改制而成的扁弧形坠饰等。良渚晚期的锥形玉饰截面多为方形，突榫无穿孔。木器保存较好，器形有屐、锤、插、桨、柄、器盖、球等。木陀螺数量较多，直径1.5～5厘米不等。一件扁方形的木构件集企口、卯孔、凸榫和插销孔于一身，其复杂和精致程度令人惊叹。少量骨镞、骨锥也保存完好，2件戒指形态及大小的竹编制品功用不明。

经初步鉴定，采获的动物骨骼以猪为常见，也有一定数量的鹿和牛。有机质残骸有酸枣核、桃核、菱角、甜瓜子、橡子、粳米等。

卞家山遗址的发掘大大丰富了我们对良渚晚期社会发展水平的认识，一批精致或罕见的器物的发现，一方面反映了当时制陶业和木作业的成就，同时也折射出一些精神追求和文化交流的信息。首次发现的良渚时期“木构码头”，对了解临水而居的良渚先民的居住形态和交通方式具有重大意义。不仅如此，卞家山遗址的发掘对研究良渚文化晚期的社会面貌、自然环境，乃至整个良渚遗址群的聚落状况以及良渚文化的去向，都具有十分重要的意义。



木桨出土状况
Wooded Oars Being Unearthed

复杂的木构件
Complex Wooden Structure

木桨之一
Wooden Oar

木插
Wooden Spade

木屐正反面
Obverse and Reverse of a Pair of Clogs

陶质房屋模型
Terra-cotta Model of House

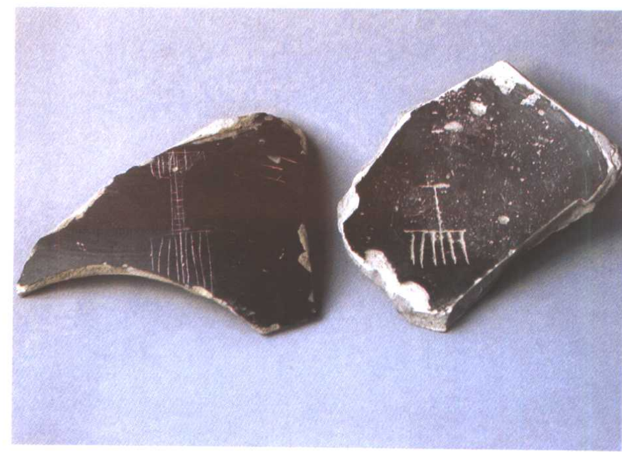
豆把
Handle of a *Dou* Stemmed Vessel

动物形陶制品
Animal-shaped Pottery Objects

禾苗形彩陶纹饰
Pottery Vessel with Painted Seedlings of Cereal Crops



精致刻画的陶片
Shard with Exquisite Carvings



叉形刻符
Fork-shaped Incised Signs



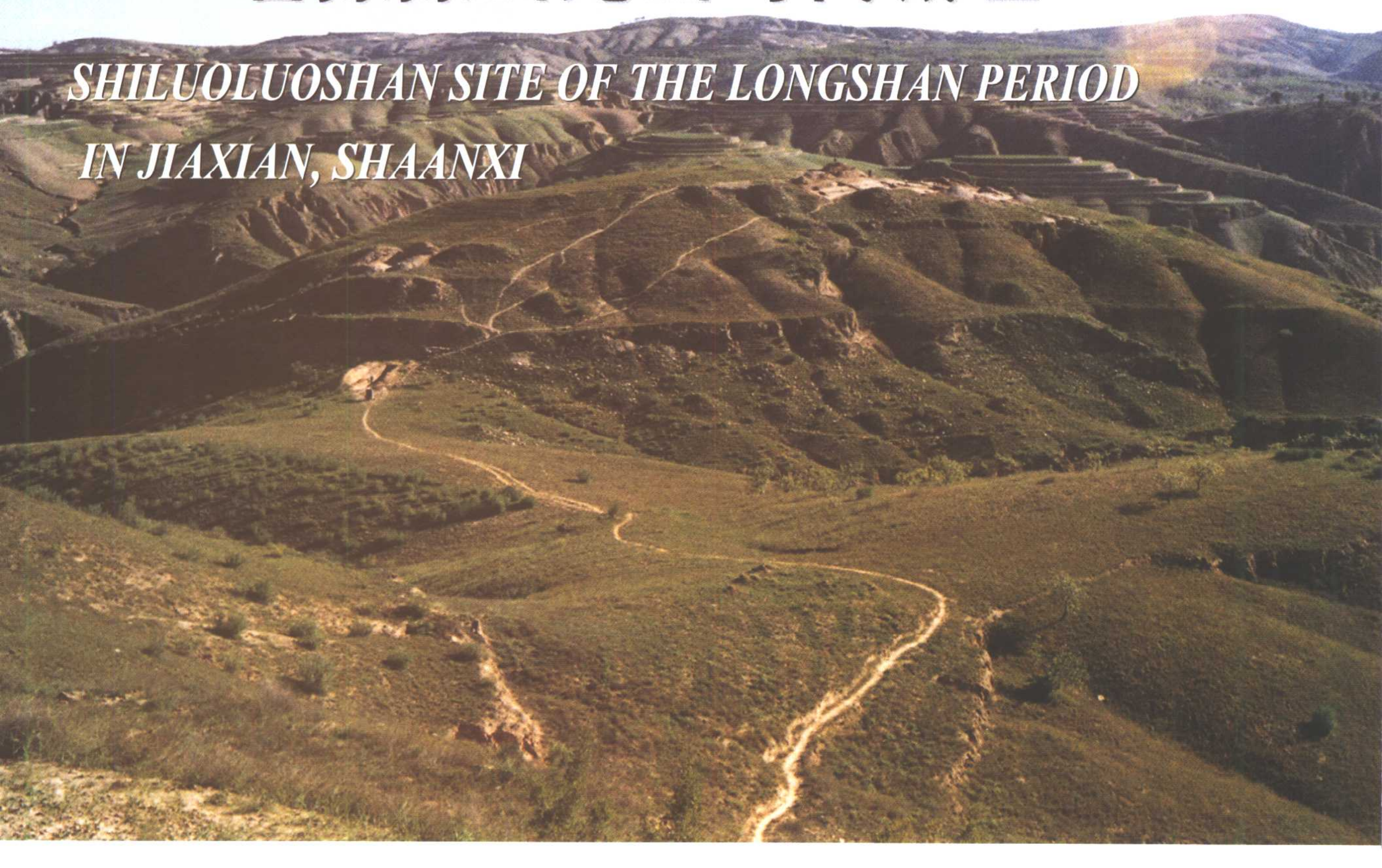
The Bianjiashan site is situated to the south of the Liangzhu sites in Yuhang. Its main part is a long narrow mound facing to the east and west, measuring about 1,000 m in length, 30–50 m in width and 1–2 m in height above the cultivated land. In the spring of 2003, the Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out excavation on the western side of the site, revealing an area of 855 sq m. The north of the excavation area is a middle Liangzhu cemetery; the south, a late Liangzhu dwelling locus. The site was expanded southward and functioned for a rather long period. In the cemetery, excavation brought to light five tombs, of which Tomb M5, as the remaining wood fibers in it suggest, contained a coffin made of two arch planks with one covered by the other turned upside down, In the dwelling area, deposits are above 3 m in depth; the main body is formed of two man-made earthen platforms piled upon each other. These must be connected with the revealed house-foundations, ash-pits, ash-trenches and remaining piles. On the southern side of the site, in the waterside silt, more than 140 wooden piles are arranged roughly in an "L" shape. They must be remains of a wharf.

Plentiful objects and remains of organic substance were unearthed from the ash-trenches on the northern side of the platforms and the waterside silt deposits on the southern side, and nearly 500 pieces of them can be numbered. In the type of *ding* tripod, there prevail flat-side-legged plain vessels, showing a distinct feature of the local complex in the late Liangzhu period. Among the first recorded finds are pottery models of houses, square vessels and ring-handle ladles. A number of shards bear excellently carved decorations or signs, some of which were unknown previously. The preservation of a good many wooden articles constitutes another feature of the site. The main types include the top, clogs, mallet, spade, oar, handle, lad and ball.

The excavation greatly enriched our understanding of the developmental level of the late Liangzhu society, and has important value to researching into the social aspect, natural environments, settlement conditions and developmental direction of the late Liangzhu culture.

陕西佳县
石摞摞山龙山时代城址

SHILUOLUOSHAN SITE OF THE LONGSHAN PERIOD IN JIAXIAN, SHAANXI



石摞摞山遗址位于陕西省佳县朱官寨乡公(龚)家坬村东北约4公里，处在黄河二级支流五女河南岸的山峁上，总面积逾10万平方米。1987年陕西省文物局组织的文物普查队调查发现，采集到鬲、罐、盆等龙山时期的陶器及石器标本，发现有多处白灰面居址、残断的石砌墙体、人为堆置的石堆等遗迹。为了了解该遗址的文化内涵、性质以及石墙的时代等，2003年7～10月，陕西省考古研究所对该遗址进行了初步的勘探和发掘，揭露面积900平方米，发现了内涵丰富的龙山文化遗存，并在遗址区内确认了一座龙山时代的古城。

城址处于遗址东北部一个临河孤立的山峁之上，发掘表明该城由建于山顶部的内城、环绕于山体中下部的外城以及沿西南外城墙平行的护城壕等部分构成，从而形成了一套比较完备的防御体系。

外城墙沿山势而建，有多处的转弯和拐角，平面呈不规则的圆角平行四边形，周长约1公里，面积近6万平方米。内城破坏严重，保存和发掘出的西南角一段城墙长70米，呈圆角方形，依走向和现存的残墙估计面积约3000多平方米。内外城墙均系用石块和黄泥砌筑而成，多依原生黄土断崖构建，形成包崖镶坡的台城形式。石墙的厚度大多在0.7～1.2米之间，高度多1～2米，清理出的石墙最高处保存有3.4米。已发掘部分的内墙基础没有发现特别处理的迹象，而外墙的建筑则根据需要经过认真地加工处理。在外城西南部的探沟G2内，就





外城西城墙局部
Detail of the Western Wall of the Outer City



外城西城墙拐角
Corner of the Western Wall of the Outer City

发现了厚达1米左右的夯土(夯层、夯窝非常清楚)基础，在夯土基础之上再用石块砌筑城墙，在城墙外的根部，还有经过夯实的堆筑护坡土。

在外城的西南部发掘出的宽大护城壕，宽10、深6.4米。发掘护城壕时，在靠城墙的一侧发现了保存更好的石砌护坡墙，高度达6.25米，厚度约3米多，石头护坡之内才是夯筑坚实的外城墙基础。

根据护城壕内10余层文化层堆积的内含物均属于龙山时期的陶器，外城墙护坡土的内含也是龙山遗物，以及压在内城墙上的第三、四文化层和叠压、打破这两层的众多灰坑、房子等均为龙山晚期的遗迹，可以肯定这座城的建筑年代应早于龙山晚期。而据内城墙有打破相当于庙底沟二期文化的小官道类型灰坑的地层关系分析，城墙的年代又不会早于龙山早期。初步推测，该城

内城东南角及遗迹分布情况
Southeastern Corner of the Inner City and Remains in the Vicinity

的兴建约相当于庙底沟二期文化的晚期或略晚。

这次发掘还清理出龙山时期的房址18座、窖穴80多个及陶窑等遗迹。

房址主要有圆形和方形的半地穴式，所见者似以单体建筑居多，地面和墙壁多是先涂抹黄泥或草泥，后抹一层0.2～0.7厘米厚的白灰面，表面光滑平整。也发现少量房子的墙壁用石块砌成，地面还有铺设石板的现象。在室内发现有灶坑、灶台及柱洞等。还发现有带庭院的多室房址，由院墙、小庭院、侧室、主室的前室和后室等部分组成，结构复杂，应属于以家庭为单位的典型居住址，为过去同时期考古发现所未见。


龙山晚期圆形房子
Round House of the Late Longshan Period

窖穴的口部以圆形、方形和长方形为主，剖面多呈袋状，容量较大，能储存较多的东西。也有椭圆形、不规则形等，大小不一。窖穴的修整较认真，壁和底面多平整，或有抹草泥的处理方法。

出土陶器、骨器、石(玉)器及卜骨等文物200多件。陶器以泥质和夹砂的灰色陶为多，褐色及其他少见。纹饰以篮纹和绳纹为主，也有附加堆纹、刺纹等。器类主要有尖底瓶、敛口罐、直口罐、单耳罐、圜底瓮、三足瓮、敞口盆、折腹盆、鬲、斝、甗、钵等。骨器有针、锥、发笄等，均磨制。石器有打制的尖状器等细石器，磨制的铲、斧、锛、刀等及玉环。卜骨主要用羊的肩胛骨，只

发现有灼点、裂痕，但没有见到有钻孔者。

石摞摞山龙山城址的发现，不仅填补了陕西地区没有早期城址的空白，而且也是中国北方地区保存状况最佳的早期石砌古城。该城虽然不太大，但复杂的结构布局显示，工程所需的劳动力，远非城内居民在较短时间内所能承担，其暗示了当时应是有动员、组织更大范围力量参与建设的社会机构存在，这对于研究、认识龙山时期的文明进程，有着极为重要的意义。



灰坑中的鋬手鬲出土情况
Handled *Li* Tripod Being Unearthed from an Ash-pit



龙山早期陶折腹盆
Carinate-bellied Pottery Basin of the Early Longshan Period

The Shiluoluoshan site is located about 4 km northeast of Gongjiagua Village, Zhuguanzhai Township, Jiaxian County, Shaanxi Province, occupying an area of over 100,000 sq m. In July–October 2003, the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology carried out a preliminary survey and excavation on the site. They discovered rich Longshan Culture remains in the excavated area of 900 sq m, and brought to light a city-site of the Longshan period within the site.

The city-site lies on a round hill standing alone by the river in the northeast of the whole site. As is known from the excavation, it consists of the inner city on the summit of the hill, the outer city along the middle and lower hillside, and the moat along the southwestern part of the outer-city wall. Thus the city had a rather perfect defensive system.

The outer city-wall is built according to the terrain, and has an irregular sub-parralelogrammatic plan with numerous turns and corners. It measures about 1 km in circumference and approximately 60,000 sq m in area. The inner city-wall is seriously damaged. The excavated southwestern corner has a 70 m long side and a subquadrate plan, and covers an area of about 3,000 sq m as estimated in the light of its remains. Both the inner and outer city-walls are built of stones and yellow clay, largely upon the primary loess cliff. Their vestiges are 0.7–1.2 m thick, 1–2 m high and 3.4m in maximum height. On the southwestern side of the outer wall, a wide moat was discovered to measure 10 m in width and 6.4 m in depth. Judging from its cultural deposits, the city must have built at the turn from the early to the late Longshan culture, roughly corresponding to the late Miaodigou II culture or a little later.

In addition, the excavation revealed 18 house-foundations, above 80 cellars ad some pottery-making kilns of the Longshan period. They yielded more than 200 pottery, bone and stone (jade) artifacts and oracle bones.

The discovery of the Longshan city-site at Shiluoluoshan not only made up the gap of lacking early city-sites in the Shaanxi archaeological records, but also provided the material data of the best-preserved early stone-built city known so far in North China.

南京

牛头岗遗址的发掘

EXCAVATION ON THE NIUTOUGANG SITE IN NANJING

牛头岗遗址位于江苏省南京市浦口区汤泉镇，西北距汤泉镇约2.5公里。遗址又名月亮岗，因其平面形状似牛头而得名。遗址现存面积约5万平方米，其东部区域因防洪的需要略有破坏。遗址为典型的“台形遗址”，现高出地面2～3米，地势东低西高，东宽西窄，东半部俗称“大墩子”，西半部俗称“小墩子”。

1991～1992年南京市博物馆考古队先后对该遗址进行了试掘。鉴于该遗址所处位置在江淮地区的滁河流域，地理位置重要，同时这一区域以往的考古工作做得较少，对这一地区的古代文化面貌了解得不够。围绕着以课题带动学术研究的总体思路，经国家文物局批准，南京市博物馆考古队从2001年起对牛头岗遗址又进行了连续3年的考古发掘，获得了一批重要的考古资料。

牛头岗遗址的文化层堆积比较深厚，各个时期的地层堆积变化明显。遗址西部区域堆积较厚，东部区域由于历年的防汛抗洪，上部堆积已被取走不少，现存堆积较薄。

遗址中各类遗迹现象丰富，发现有房基、灰坑、沟、路面等，其中以房基和灰坑发现最多。F1为一长方形的单室地面建筑，四壁拐角处为圆角状，方向347°，全长6.56、宽3.75米。房基采用挖槽筑墙的方法，屋内地面高低不平，中部低洼，四周凸起，多处地方有人工焙烧所致的红烧土面痕迹。柱洞均在屋外近外墙边，主要集中在东、西、北三侧墙外。柱洞平面有圆形、近方形和椭圆形3类。南墙西侧靠门口外有一段残存的斜坡“散水”。



遗址东部发掘现场
Excavation Scene in the East of the Site

在房基遗存中，较为重要的是在遗址西北部区域发现了一组连间的房基遗迹，该组建筑四面均有3～4间的排房，总体围成类似院落的形状。每间房内都有方形灶坑，局部地段的隔墙还保留有高度不一的残段，地面均经夯实。清理结果显示几乎每间屋内都有多次修补和使用的地面，显示了一个连续居住的过程。

遗址中出土的遗物丰富，主要种类有陶器、石器、骨器、玉器及部分动物骨骼。不同时期的陶器有明显的区别。

早期陶器以泥质黑陶和夹砂灰褐陶为主，有少量的泥质的黑薄皮陶和红陶。纹饰主要有多种形式的篮纹、附加堆纹、弦纹、网格纹等，余均为素面。器形主要有鼎、甗、罍、罐、盆、钵、盘、器盖等，这其中以鼎和甗最为丰富。鼎多为垂腹罐形鼎，甗多深直腹高分裆，



西周中期房基
House-foundations of the Middle Western Zhou Period



西周中期房基
House-foundations of the Middle Western Zhou Period

器体较高，具有较强的时代特点。除陶器外，这一时期还发现有较多的石器和陶纺轮等，石器有石斧、石锛等。

中期陶器以夹砂灰褐陶和泥质灰陶为主，另有少量的夹砂红陶和泥质黑陶，纹饰有绳纹、弦纹、附加堆纹、刻划纹、网格纹、水波纹、梯格纹等，在装饰上体现出两种或多种纹饰组合的特点。器形同早期相比，三足器明显减少，主要有鼎、鬲、斝、罐、盆、豆等。鬲数量较多，基本特征为平折沿，高束颈，裆较低。

晚期陶器数量和种类普遍增加。以夹砂红褐陶居多，其次有泥质红陶及少量的夹砂褐陶，纹饰以绳纹占大多数，另有附加堆纹、戳印纹、刻划纹等等。主要器形有鬲、甗、罐、豆、盆等。其中陶甗器体较高，上身罐体敞口，径大；下身鬲体窄小，腰部大多堆贴一周附加堆纹。除陶器外，还有石器、骨器、玉器等。

总体看来，牛头岗遗址早期堆积中的器物，以夹砂灰褐色陶鼎和陶甗最具特点，且数量也最多。折沿、束颈、垂腹、圜底的罐形鼎和附冲天流的陶鬶及陶鼎的“鬼脸”状足、足根部流行对捏等装饰手法，都具有较多的山东龙山文化中典型器物的特征。该期堆积时代为新石器时代晚期，相当于“山东龙山文化”阶段。

中期遗存的器形和种类比较复杂。在器形上新出现了鬲、尊、斝、折腹盆、假腹豆等，鬶和蛋壳陶器物消



陶鼎（新石器时代晚期）
Pottery *Ding* Tripod (late Neolithic)



陶鬶（新石器时代晚期）
Pottery *Gui* Tripod (late Neolithic)



陶斝（相当二里头时期）
Pottery *Jia* Tripod (corresponding to the Erlitou Period)



陶盆（相当二里头时期）
Pottery Basin (corresponding to the Erlitou period)



陶鬲（相当二里头时期）
Pottery *Li* Tripod (corresponding to the Erlitou period)


陶罐（相当二里头时期）
Pottery Jar (corresponding to the Erlitou period)


陶子母口罐（西周中期）
Pottery Jar with the Rim Shaped for Tight-fitting into the Cover (middle Western Zhou period)


陶豆（西周中期）
Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessel (middle Western Zhou period)

失。其中平折沿、高领鬲较具特点。饰细刻划纹的夹细砂敞口深腹罐和饰细方格纹的泥质黑陶盆以及多种带凸弦纹的折腹盆、盘等器物混合出现。从其特征不难看出，器物中主要呈现出山东“岳石文化”的因素，同时也出现不少河南龙山文化“王油坊”类型的一些因素，加上一些本地的文化因素，使得这一时期的文化内涵呈现出一种多样化交叉的特点。该时期的时代相当于“岳石文化”阶段。

晚期堆积中器物同前一阶段相比，种类和形态都出现了明显变化，种类增加。主要有鬲、甗、研磨盆、豆、盘及各种陶罐。其中陶鬲数量倍增，多为卷沿、弧裆。普遍饰绳纹，陶甗器体高大，上宽下窄，颇具特点。豆多为高喇叭状圈足。该时期的时代为西周早期至中期。

牛头岗遗址是江淮地区滁河流域一处较具代表性的古文化遗址，目前，考古整理工作正在进行之中，对该遗址整体文化面貌的认识还有待更深入的研究。

The Niutougang site is a "platform settlement" typical of South China. It lies about 2 km northwest of Tangquan Town in Pukou District of Nanjing City, on the northern bank of the Yangtze River and 2.2 km south of the Tuhe River. The site occupies an area of about 50,000 sq m. In 1991 and 1992, two seasons of trial excavation were carried out on the site. In 2001, the "Plan of Archaeological Work at Niutougang" was submitted to and approved by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage as a project of studying ancient culture in the Yangtze and Huaihe area and the Tuhe River valley. From 2001, archaeological excavation has been carried out for three successive years.

As clarified in excavation, the west of the site was a central dwelling area. The remains consist of cultural deposits of the late Neolithic Age, the Xia period and the middle and late Western Zhou. Among the relatively intact units are Western Zhou house-foundations, ash-pits, chambers of ketchen ranges and ash-trenches. The plentiful objects unearthed include *ding* tripods, *yan* steamers, *gui* tripods, *jai* tripods, *li* tripods, basins, jars and *dou* stemmed vessels.

The Niutougang site features the rather great depth of its cultural deposits and the large duration of its function, and was situated in an area of cultural exchange between the north and the south. During its developmental course, it was constantly influenced by the Shandong "Longshan," Yueshi, Central Plains Erlitou and late Dawenkou cultures, as well as the Beiyinyangying and Hushu cultures, which led to the formation of unique cultural content on the site.

山西襄汾

陶寺城址2003年考古发现

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN 2003 ON THE TAOSI CITY-SITE IN XIANGFEN, SHANXI

2003年，为了继续完成"中华文明探源工程预研究"的研究任务，中国社会科学院考古研究所山西队与山西省考古研究所、临汾市文物局合作发掘陶寺城址，发掘面积805平方米，钻探面积4万平方米。本年度工作重点放在解剖祭祀区夯土台基建筑ⅡFJT1和宫殿核心区北出入口建筑设施ⅠFJT2。

ⅠT5126所揭露的陶寺城址早中期宫殿核心建筑区北出入口，位于核心建筑区天然生土台基地北部边缘，围壕ⅠHG9南岸，在陶寺中期大城中心点以东510、以北260米。北出入口遗迹由夯土台阶ⅠFJT2和板桥组成。夯土台阶ⅠFJT2建筑主体被陶寺文化中期偏早的ⅠH42和陶寺文化早期堆积第⑤层叠压，ⅠFJT2坡状地基垫土



陶寺祭祀区ⅡFJT1
Sacrificial Area ⅡFJT1



陶寺祭祀区
ⅡFJT1 路沟
Road Ditch East of Sacrificial Area ⅡFJT1

内出陶寺文化早期陶片，因此ⅠFJT2夯土台阶时代为陶寺早期。ⅠFJT2平面大致呈菱形。南端高，接宫殿建筑区。北端低，接围壕。夯土台阶面宽7.9、纵深7.5、南高5.8、北高0.6米，方向40°。

台阶顶部系用分块版筑建成，共有12块，第1～9块是外包版块，质地坚硬，版块大小不等，最小的长0.75、宽0.5、厚0.7米，最大的长1.35、宽1、厚0.8米。夯层厚0.1～0.2米。第10～12块在第1～9块之下，形状大小不明。台阶表面残留坡道两段，呈"之"字形，南侧靠上的坡道部分编号为PD1，北侧靠下的坡道部分编号为PD2。PD1长条形坡状，东南高，西北低，坡度20°，长6.1、残宽1～1.35米。东北端侧外边缘垮塌，PD1原宽应为2米。PD1东南与台基顶部相连，西北与PD2衔接。踩踏面坚硬光滑且起层。PD1以下是5块路基夯土板块，宽1.1～1.7、高1～1.2米。PD2平面呈扇形，西南与PD1衔接。南北长4.1、东西宽5.2米，西高东低，坡度20°。踩踏面光滑坚硬且起层，其下是夯土路基，厚1.5米。

豁口位于夯土台基ⅠFJT2基坑的北尖部，平面呈规整"匚"形，口向北偏西，生土底平，东西长2.15、南北宽1、深0.35～0.6米，与HG9内底界面上的2个夯土桥墩相互对应，当为搭载木桥板的豁口。夯土桥墩位于ⅠFJT2北部围壕HG9内，东西向并列，与南侧豁口相对应，两个土墩的间距0.65、与豁口底高差约0.7米。桥墩边长0.3、高0.5米，表面各有一个锅底形柱窝，直径0.12～0.13、深0.04米。

ⅡFJT1位于中期城址南边的中期小城内祭祀区，中期大城中心点以东1600、以南1250米。ⅡFJT1以中期城址内侧南墙Q6为依托，面向东南。2001年曾经钻探发现，被认为是中期小城内的一道南北向的隔墙，定名为Q7。2003年春季钻探复查为一大型建筑，编号为ⅡFJT1。本年度春秋两季，揭露面积636平方米，约占台基总面积的1/3。ⅡFJT1被压在③、④层下，两层为陶寺文化晚期文化层，出土少量陶寺文化晚期鬲、小口折肩罐、豆、小杯等。

钻探资料表明，ⅡFJT1北依城墙Q6，平面呈大半圆形。ⅡFJT1外圈半径22～25米，总面积约1400平方米。根据目前揭露出来台基共有3道夯土挡土墙的情况推测，原来ⅡFJT1可能共有3层台基。

最外圈夯土挡土墙呈月牙状贴于台基的正东，夯土挡土墙圆弧(距圆心)半径25米，揭露部分弧长38.2米。挡土墙宽度多为1.5、最宽2米，现存残深2.25米。夯



陶寺宫殿核心区北口 I FJT2
Northern Entrance of the Central Area in the Palace (IFJT2)

土挡土墙分9块条块拼接成圆弧，最外一道的夯土挡土墙是为了起第一层(下层)台基之用。下层台基宽约3.5米，挡土墙内填人工花土。附属于第一层台基的遗迹还有东阶、路沟ⅡHG3以及路面、东南角门等。

中圈即第二道夯土挡土墙呈大半圆环形，距圆心半径22米。揭露部分弧长40米，除东部的生土半月台外，由16块夯土板块组成圆弧形夯土挡土墙，宽1~1.5米。中圈挡土墙功能在于起第二层(中层)台基，夯土挡土墙内填黄褐色花土，略经夯打，深7、宽5.8~8米。中层台基有2个附属建筑，一是生土半月台，另一个是看台。

生土半月台位于中层台基的正东，与下层台基挡土墙凸出部分对应，是挖基坑时有意留下的。其南北两端被中圈夯土挡土墙顶住。月牙形生土台芯弦长约12、弧长约16、弦宽约3.5米。生土半月台很有可能用于祭祀。

第三层夯土挡土墙呈大半环形，半径12米，也即第三层(上层)台基的半径，清理部分弧长25、宽1.1、深2.7米，由16块夯土板块接缝组成圆弧。上层台基芯为生土，半径8米。

上层台基夯土挡土墙与生土台芯之间有一道



陶寺宫殿核心区北口 I FJT2 路坡侧视
Side View of the Road Slop of the Northern Entrance in the Central Area of the Palace (IFJT2)

夯土观测柱，呈半圆形，半径10.5米，清理弧长19.5、宽1.25、残深2.7米。揭露部分夯土观测柱自正东偏北方与第三道夯土挡土墙同起止，向南以11个夯土柱排列成圆弧形，第11个夯土柱与一道夯土墙相连接，继续向西延伸。夯土柱之间有10道缝，宽15～20厘米，间隙填充人工花土。各缝中心延长线向内交汇于圆心，向外与崇山山脉上的一个山峰相连。这10道缝中心延长线方向角在74°～139.5°之间，张角为67°，每两个缝之间的夹角为7°～8°，是圆弧7.5°等分的结果。北起第1缝，长条形，长1.9、宽0.2米，中心延长线与东北方远处峰峦相连，方向角74°，经实地模拟观测，推测为夏至时日出点。自北第6缝，长条形，长1.35、宽0.2米，中心延长线与崇山主峰塔儿山相连，方向角109.5°，经实地模拟观测，推测为春分、秋分时日出点。自北起第10缝，长条形，长1.2、宽0.3米，中心延长线与东南山尖峰相连，方向角139.5°，推测为冬至日出点，有待实地模拟观测证实。

目前发掘解剖资料显示，陶寺中期小城祭祀区内的ⅡFJT1有可能是一座以观天授时功能为核心的、兼有祭坛功能的复合型大型建筑，它至迟营建和使用于陶寺文化中期，毁于陶寺文化晚期。

宫殿核心建筑区北口夯土台阶ⅠFJT2的发掘，进一步证实陶寺城址内早中期宫殿区奢华建筑的存在。陶寺城址中期小城祭祀区内的ⅠFJT1，面积约1400平方米，是迄今发掘最大的陶寺文化单体建筑，规模宏大，结构复杂，集观测与祭祀功能于一体。ⅡFJT1的发掘，为了解陶寺文化的宗教体系提供了不可多得的资料。更重要的是，如果上层台基观测柱为观日出授时不误，则可将观天授时的考古实证上推至距今4100年。

从聚落形态角度看，高规格的宫殿建筑、宗教建筑和与天文历法有关的建筑设施，应当是“王都”级聚落所应当具备的标志性建筑要素。它们与陶寺早、中期的“王级”贵族大墓以及陶寺早、中期的城垣相匹配，丰富了陶寺城址作为“王都”的聚落形态。



陶寺宫殿核心区ⅠT5126H38⑥鸮面盆鋬
Handle of an Owl-face-shaped Basin from the Northern Entrance of the Central Area in the Palace (IT5126H38⑥)



陶寺宫殿核心区ⅠT5126H36①人形甑鋬
Handle of a Human-figure-shaped *Zeng* Steamer from the Northern Entrance of the Central Area in the Palace (IT5126H361①)



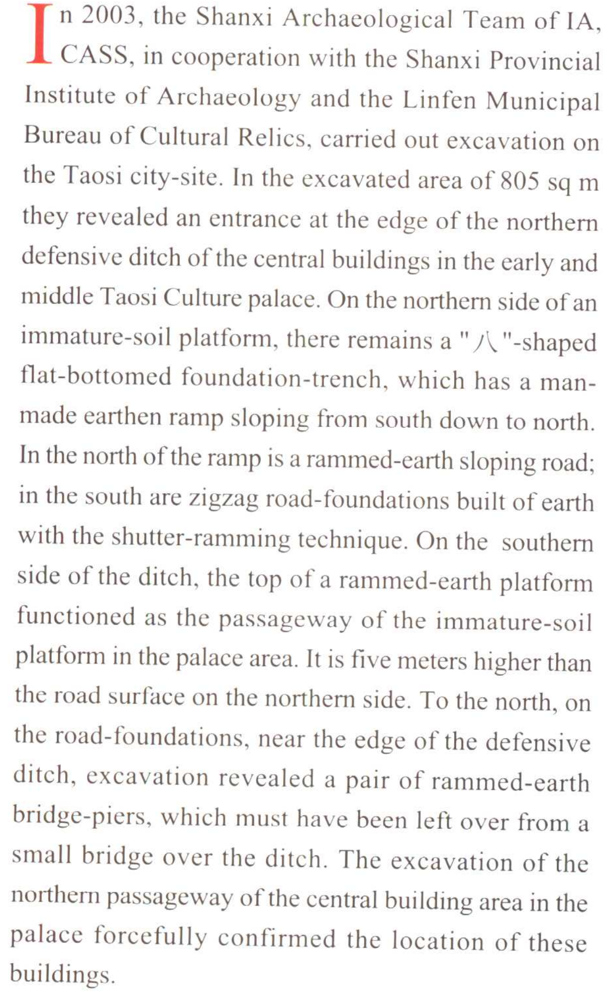
陶寺宫殿核心区北口ⅠFJT2大玉璜
Large-sized Jade *Huang* Semi-disc from the Northern Entrance of the Central Area in the Palace (ⅠFJT2)



陶寺宫殿核心区ⅠT5026⑨:5圈形灶
Loop-shaped Kitchen Range at the Northern Entrance of the Central Area in the Palace (IT5026⑨:5)



陶寺宫殿核心区ⅠT5026⑤:1簋形尊
Gui-food-container-shaped *Zun* Vase from the Northern Entrance of the Central Area in the Palace (IT5026⑤:1)



In 2003, the Shanxi Archaeological Team of IA, CASS, in cooperation with the Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology and the Linfen Municipal Bureau of Cultural Relics, carried out excavation on the Taosi city-site. In the excavated area of 805 sq m they revealed an entrance at the edge of the northern defensive ditch of the central buildings in the early and middle Taosi Culture palace. On the northern side of an immature-soil platform, there remains a "八"-shaped flat-bottomed foundation-trench, which has a man-made earthen ramp sloping from south down to north. In the north of the ramp is a rammed-earth sloping road; in the south are zigzag road-foundations built of earth with the shutter-ramming technique. On the southern side of the ditch, the top of a rammed-earth platform functioned as the passageway of the immature-soil platform in the palace area. It is five meters higher than the road surface on the northern side. To the north, on the road-foundations, near the edge of the defensive ditch, excavation revealed a pair of rammed-earth bridge-piers, which must have been left over from a small bridge over the ditch. The excavation of the northern passageway of the central building area in the palace forcefully confirmed the location of these buildings.

In the smaller sub-city of the middle Taosi period, archaeologists excavated the base of a rammed-earth structure in the shape of the greater part of a round. This structure is situated to the south of the southern wall (Q6) of the greater sub-city belonging to the middle Taosi period. The arch faces to the south. Its southeast has been excavated in an area over 600 sq m, with three rammed-earth retaining walls revealed. Originally it must have been a three-tier terrace. The outer wall measures 22–25m in radius and encloses an area of about 1,400 sq m. Between the immature-soil core of the terrace and the third retaining wall, 11 square pillars of rammed earth were built with 10 intervals of about 15 cm in width. From the center of the round through the intervals one can see 11 hill ridges correspondingly. Simulated observations on the spot show that these intervals were used for observing the sunrise and determining the days marking the beginning of solar terms. The whole structure must have functioned chiefly as an observatory and a sacrificial place. It was built and used in the middle stage of Taosi culture and abandoned in the late phase. Therefore, it not only verified the reliability of the Yao Dian's (《尧典》) record on astronomical observation and time service, but also allowed to assigned the beginning of these scientific activities in ancient China to 4100 BP. In addition, the observatory was a necessary element in the architecture of the "royal capital." So this discovery is of extremely importance to determining the nature of the Taosi city-site as the remains of a royal capital.

郑州大师姑夏代城址

XIA PERIOD CITY-SITE AT DASHIGU, ZHENGZHOU



大师姑夏代城址位于郑州荥阳市广武镇大师姑村和杨寨村南地。2002年春，郑州市文物考古研究所在郑州西北郊进行专题调查时，发现该城址。同年10月～2003年4月，经国家文物局批准，郑州市文物考古研究所对城址进行了试掘。

大师姑夏代城址所在地属于邙山山前低缓丘陵区，海拔高程约108～110米。今索河河道从城址南部东流后北折，将城址分为东西两部分，大部分在河东岸，少部分在河西岸。城址由城垣和城壕两部分组成。城垣距现地表深度不一，一般在1米左右。已发现的部分为南墙西段、西墙北段和北墙西段。城垣长度南墙西段为480米，西墙北段为80米，北墙西段为220米。城壕和发现的城垣平行，除北壕西段因索河河道间隔和城址西南角暂未发现外，其余地段均已封闭。城址的范围依据城壕计算，东壕南北长620米，北壕长约980米，西壕已发现长度为80米，复原长度应为300米，南壕长度已发现为

夯土城垣顶部（南墙）
Top of a Rammed-earth City-wall (southern wall)



东部城壕解剖
Detailed Examination of the Eastern Moat

770米，复原长度为950米。总周长已发现长度为2450米，复原长度为2900米。城址内部以二里头文化和早商文化堆积为主，总面积约51万平方米。城址的方向除北壕西段呈东北—西南走向外，其余部分基本属于近东西和南北走向，其中东壕的方向为8°，南壕的方向为278°。整个城址的形状呈东西长、南北窄的扁长方形。

夯土城垣现存顶部宽7、底部宽约16、残存高度3.75米。城垣结构复杂，依土质土色差别可分为7个堆积层，应是多次修补和续建所致。

护城壕沟位于城垣外侧，距城垣约6米左右。斜壁平底或略呈圜底，沟口内侧被早商时期的环壕破坏，现存宽度在5~9米之间，深约2.8~3.65米。

城垣坐落于生土之上，内外两侧之上均叠压有二里头文化地层，其中最早的地层中出土有二里头文化二期偏晚的陶器，夯土城垣中出土的陶器均属二里头文化二期偏晚阶段，因此，城址的始建年代应在二里头文化二期偏晚阶段。

城址内部二里头文化遗存丰富，已发现有房基、墓葬、灰沟、灰坑和大量遗物。其中在城址中部清理的一条二里头文化三期偏晚阶段的大型



索河东岸断崖所见城垣与早商环壕
Remains of a City-wall and a Moat Section of the Early Shang Period Exposed from the Cliff-side on the Estern Bank of the Sohe River



G5 内坍塌的夯土墙体
Vestiges of a Destroyed Rammed-earth Wall in Ditch G5

夯土城垣出土陶平底盆
Flat-bottom Pottery Basin Unearthed from a Rammed-earth City-wall

叠压城垣文化层出土陶盆
Pottery Basin from the Cultural Deposits Superimposed on a City-wall

叠压城垣文化层出土陶深腹罐
Deep-belly Pottery Jar from the Cultural Deposits Superimposed on a City-wall

叠压城垣文化层出土陶大口尊
Large-mouth *Zun* Vase from the Cultural Deposits Superimposed on a City-wall

夯土城垣出土陶圆腹罐
Round-belly Pottery Jar Unearthed from a Rammed-earth City-wall

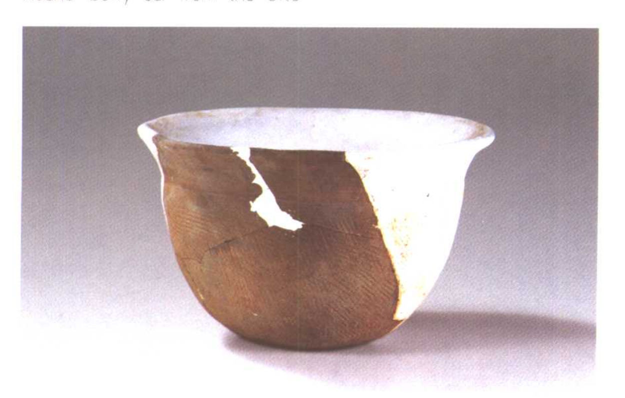
灰沟中，发现了成片的坍塌夯土墙体堆积。从发掘现场情况判断，墙土是从北向南倒入沟中的，分布排列极有规律，应是原地倒塌所致。同时在灰沟内出土大量陶质排水管残片，说明在遗址中部应存在有较大规模的建筑基址。

早商时期大型环壕也是此次发掘的重要收获。早商环壕位于夯土城垣和护城壕沟之间，和护城壕沟平行分布。其内侧打破叠压城垣外侧的二里头文化层，外侧打破护城壕沟。环壕的形制和二里头文化护城沟不同，断面呈喇叭状，沟口宽13～15、沟底宽度约1.5、沟深4～6.8米。环壕下层出土标本破碎，初步判断其时代应在二里岗下层一、二期之间，环壕上层出土遗物时代为二里岗上层时期。环壕内二里岗期早商文化遗存丰富，说明早商时期这里仍是一处重要的聚落。

大师姑夏代城址西距偃师二里头遗址约70公里，北依邙山，紧邻黄河，面积较大，显然是一处具有重要政治和军事意义的夏代古城。城址的性质有以下两种可能。一是夏王朝设置在东境的军事重镇。据《史记》载，夏王朝的东境在河、济之间。河、济相交地据《尚书·禹贡》、《汉书·地理志》、《水经注》等古代文献记载，应在今温县、武陟的沁河和黄河南岸的古荥镇东一带，而这一带正是夏商文化的分界线，大师姑夏代城址正位于这条分界线附近。城址所在的郑州西北郊分布有众多的二里头文化遗址，这些遗址和大师姑二里头文化面貌基



遗址出土陶圆腹罐
Round-belly Jar from the Site



叠压城垣文化层出土刻槽盆
Pottery Basin with Incised Grooves from the Cultural Deposits Superimposed on a City-wall



遗址出土陶矮领瓮
Short-neck Pottery Urn from the Site



遗址出土陶鬲
Pottery *Li* Tripod from the Site

本一致，都属于二里头文化二里头类型。因此，大师姑夏代城址有可能是夏王朝设置在东境的一处军事重镇。二是夏代方国都城。文献和甲骨文材料记载位于夏王朝东境的方国有韦、顾、昆吾以及有缗、有仍、戈、商等，其中的韦、顾两地古代学者多认为在今濮阳地区，近代学者则认为韦就在今郑州市区内，顾则滨于黄河，在怀庆府的沁水附近。大师姑夏代城址北距黄河南岸约13公里，隔岸正对沁水入河处，距郑州市区直线距离也只有22公里，正与近代学者考证的韦、顾地望接近，所以也有可能是韦或顾之一。



G5内出土陶质排水管
Pottery Drainage-pipe from Ditch G5



遗址出土铜凿
Bronze Chisel from the Site

In October 2002 to April 2003, the Zhengzhou Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology discovered and excavated on a trial scale the Xia period city-site to the south of Dashigu Village in Guangwu Town of Xingyang City, northwestern Zhengzhou. The site is 620 m long from the north to the south and 950 m wide from the east to the west, occupying an area of about 510,000 sq m, and has a roughly rectangular plan with an azimuth of 8°. It consists of the remains of city-walls and a moat. The city-walls are built of rammed earth and measure 8 m and 17 m in width for the remaining top and bottom respectively. The moat is parallel to the city-walls, and keeps a distance of about 6 m to their outer side. It is intruded by a surrounding ditch of the early Shang period on the inner side, and measures 5–9 m in remaining width and 2.8–3.65 m in depth. The city-walls are built on immature soil, and cultural layers of the Erlitou (the earliest belonging to late Erlitou II) are superimposed on their remains. As the pottery unearthed from the rammed earth of city-walls belongs to late Erlitou II, the city under discussion must have been constructed in this period. In the middle of the site, an ash-trench was found to contain remains of a rammed-earth wall collapsing in situ and a number of pottery drainage pipes, which suggest that there must have existed higher-rank buildings. Concerning its nature, the site might have been an eastern strategic post of the Xia Dynasty or the seat of one of the then local states.

A large-sized surrounding ditch of the early Shang period was discovered between the above-described city-walls and moat. It has a section in the shape of an inverted trapezium with widths of 13–15 m and 1.5 m for the opening and the bottom respectively and a depth of 4–7 m. In the ditch, the upper and lower deposits yielded, respectively, shards of the upper Erligang and those between the first and second phases of the lower Erligang. Judging from the rich cultural contents, these remains must represent an important settlement of the early Shang period.

济南大辛庄商代遗址

SHANG PERIOD SITE AT DAXINZHUANG, JINAN

大辛庄遗址位于济南市历城区王舍人镇大辛庄村东南，是一处以商文化为主要内涵的古文化遗址。该遗址发现于20世纪30年代，50～80年代省市文物部门和山东大学历史系曾进行过多次考古勘探和试掘。2003年3～6月，山东大学东方考古研究中心、山东省文物考古研究所和济南市考古研究所联合对济南大辛庄遗址进行了一次规模较大的考古发掘。发掘区位于遗址中部偏东，共开4×4米探方39个，发掘面积600余平方米，揭露出属于商代中晚期的房址10余座、窖穴(灰坑)400余个、墓葬30余座，出土包括陶、瓷、骨、角、蚌、玉、石、铜、金等各类质料的遗物千余件。



M106全景

A Full View of Tomb M106

商代墓葬是此次发掘的主要收获之一。除了零星发现的墓葬之外，多数墓葬分布集中，可以明显地分出墓区。各墓区内的墓葬头向一致，排列有序，应该是不同的家族墓地。

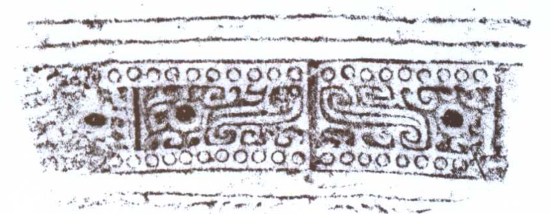
墓葬集中分布于3处，分别组成独立的墓地。其中属于中商时期的墓地一处，已发掘墓葬16座。墓葬排列整齐，相互之间没有打破关系。墓葬的排列自东而西、自南而北，时代约当商中晚期。墓葬均为土坑竖穴，墓主头向西南，方向230°左右。除了小型墓葬之外，多数墓葬发现有腰坑殉狗的现象，而且时代越晚殉狗之风越普遍。少数墓葬留有生土二层台，个别墓葬还发现有头箱和脚箱。M106是该墓地中时代较早、规格最高的一座。墓圹长3.2、宽2.2、深2.17米，填土经过夯打。葬具为一棺一椁，棺椁之间和椁室之外有4具殉人。该墓出土随葬品非常丰富，共发现包括青铜器和玉器在内的各类随葬品40余件，其中铜器11件，组合为觚、爵、斝、尊和卣等。玉器19件，器形有戈、钺、圭、璧戚、璜和



M106 出土铜觚
Bronze *Gu* Cup from Tomb M106



M106 出土铜爵
Bronze *Jue* Three-legged Cup from Tomb M106



M106 出土铜觚纹饰拓片
Rubbing of the Design on the *Gu* from M106



M106 出土铜爵纹饰拓片
Rubbing of the Design on the *Jue* from Tomb M106



M106 出土铜斝
Bronze *Jia* Tripod from Tomb M106



M106 出土铜尊
Bronze *Zun* Vase from Tomb M106



M106出土铜卣
Bronze *You* Swing-handle Pot from Tomb M106

M106出土玉钺
Rubbing of the Design on a Bronze *Gu* from Tomb M106

M106出土玉圭
Jade *Gui* Tablet from Tomb M106

M106出土玉璧戚
Bi-disc-shaped Jade Ornament from Tomb M106

M106出土玉璜
Jade *Huang* Semi-disc from Tomb M106

M106出土玉戈
Jade *Ge* Dagger-axe from Tomb M106

柄形器等，另有海贝6枚。该墓葬规格之高、随葬器物种类之齐全，在我国东部地区中商时代的墓葬中是罕见的。其中的一对铜尊，器形硕大，制作精细，在我国东部地区属首次出土。玉戈、玉圭、玉钺和玉璧戚等所用玉料上乘，磨制精细，不亚于郑州商城的同类器物。从铜器组合、器形特征和纹饰分析，器物的年代与郑州二里岗上层二期同时，约当于商中期。

属于商代晚期的墓地两处，分别由6座和3座墓葬组成，墓向一般为190°～200°。这类墓葬多为中型墓，一般随葬有青铜礼器，组合为觚、爵或鼎、觚、爵。觚(M72：9)，敞口，束腰，腰较细，高圈足，圈足底端下折成直角。腰、足部均饰由雷纹组成的两组兽面纹，腹

与足部的兽面纹之间饰凸弦纹三周，并有四个两两对称的十字形镂孔。该器锈蚀严重。口径12、腰径4.5、足径7.6、通高20.2厘米。爵(M72：8)，窄长流，尖尾，双立柱细高，菌形顶，卵形底，带状半圆形鋬，三棱形尖锥状足。柱顶饰圆涡纹，器鋬一侧的腹部饰凸弦纹三周，鋬下铸有阴文族徽“叙”。流尾间宽14、足高7.1、通高16.5厘米。鼎(M72：1)，窄方唇，斜折沿，口近直，双立耳，深腹，腹壁近直，圜底，三柱形实足。口沿下有一宽2.8厘米的凸起带，其上有9个圆饼形装饰，圆饼之上并饰乳丁。足部外侧及其所对应的器壁之上有清晰的范线。通体有浓重的烟炱痕。口径17.4、足高8.9、通高21.5厘米。从器物形制判断，该墓当属殷墟文化三期偏早阶段。

商代甲骨文是此次发掘的另一重大收获。经拼合后共有4片，其中内容最为丰富的是一大版龟腹甲(T2302⑤B：1)，为卜辞，左右对贞。现存卜辞34字，大致分为三组，分别卜“御”祭、“温”祭和“徙”，属于“非王卜辞”。该龟甲残为数片，有的出自近代扰坑，经拼合，知其原生遗迹单位为⑤A和⑤B之间的活动面。⑤A层出土物甚少，但该层被M72打破，固知其年代不晚于殷墟三期早段。若从字体特征分析，约当武丁时代。

大辛庄甲骨文是在殷墟之外第一次出土商代卜辞，是甲骨学史上具有界标意义的重大发现。具有一定规模的中商文化墓地在海岱地区属于首次发现，像M106这样随葬品丰富的殉人墓，在我国东方地区也属罕见。M72发现的族徽是该遗址首次发现的铜器铭文，该族徽不见于以往著录，对于判定晚商时期大辛庄墓地的性质提供了资料。上述发现，将对甲骨学、商代考古和历史研究起到积极的推动作用。



M72出土铜鼎
Bronze *Ding* Tripod from Tomb M72



M72出土铜觚
Bronze *Gu* Cup from Tomb M72



M72 出土铜爵铭文
Inscription on the *Jue* Three-legged Cup from Tomb M72

M72 出土铜爵
Bronze *Jue* Three-legged Cup from Tomb M72

T2302 ⑤ B1 卜甲背面
Reverse of the Oracle Shell from T2302 ⑤ B1

T2302 ⑤ B1 卜甲正面
Obverse of the Oracle Shell from T2302 ⑤ B1

T2302 ⑤ B1 卜甲局部
Detail of the Oracle Shell from T2302 ⑤ B1



H690 全景
A Full View of Ash-pit H690

H690 出土金箔
Gold Foil from Ash-pit H690

In March to June 2003, the Research Center of Oriental Archaeology of Shandong University, the Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and the Jinan Municipal Institute of Archaeology carried out a large-scale excavation on the Daxinzhuang site in the eastern suburb of Jinan City. They discovered important vestiges and objects of the Shang period, such as cemeteries and oracle-bone inscriptions.

The excavation area lies in the southeast of the site. The revealed Shang remains include house-foundations, ash-pits (cellars), ash-trenches and tombs.

The Shang tombs constitute the major findings in the excavation. They are distributed in three cemeteries. One of these is a burial ground of the middle Shang period, where graves have been excavated 16. These tombs are neatly arranged without intrusion of each other. They are all earthen pits and largely have waist pits with dog victims, and the later the date the commoner this practice became. Some graves contain second-tier platforms, and a few have a head cabinet and a foot one. M106 is the highest in rank and belongs to an earlier time. It contains a coffin and a chamber, and five human victims between them. The rich grave goods consist of more than 40 objects, including bronzes and jades.

The Shang oracle bones are one of the most significant findings in this excavation. There are four inscribed tortoise shells as piecing-together shows. The largest is 3/5 of a complete plastron. It measures 18X10.7 cm in remaining size. Even in thickness, it is carefully retouched, and bears on the reverse circular and sub-elliptic hollows and firing traces for divination. On the obverse are 34-character inscriptions, with the positive and negative versions of the divining question arranged on the left and right respectively. As the first batch of Shang oracle-bone inscriptions unearthed beyond the Yin Ruins, all the group of finds has great value and will exert far-reaching influence upon studies of oracle bones and archaeology of the Shang period.

陕西眉县
杨家村西周窖藏青铜器

BRONZE HOARD OF THE WESTERN ZHOU PERIOD AT YANGJIACUN VILLAGE IN MEIXIAN, SHAANXI

杨家村位于陕西省眉县县城西北约4公里的马家镇东北，渭河北岸二级台塬上。2003年1月19日，眉县马家镇杨家村村民王宁贤等5人挖土时发现一西周铜器窖藏。窖穴位于杨家村砖场北面的斜坡状半崖上，呈不规则形，直径1.6×1.8、高1.1米，顶部略有塌陷，但仍能看出为穹隆形，底面平整，坑壁外鼓，工具痕迹仍清晰可见。窖穴入口在北侧，高出窖穴底面20厘米。入口顶部与窖穴顶部平齐，夯土封门。经过清理，共出土铜器27件。

杨家村西周青铜器窖藏出土鼎12件，其中四十二年逨鼎2件、四十三年逨鼎10件，鬲9件，方壶2件，盘、盉、盉、匜各1件。27件铜器全部有铭文，并有若干重文符号。纹饰以环带纹、重环纹为主，窃曲纹次之，还有多种形式的龙纹。

四十二年逨鼎，敛口，厚宽沿外斜折，方形立耳微外撇，下腹向外倾垂，阔圜底。三蹄状足，三足内侧扁平。立耳外侧有两道凹弦纹，沿下有一周窃曲纹，其间有六个高凸扉棱将纹饰分成六组，腹部饰一周环带纹，足膝部有一扉棱和两侧图案组成的兽面纹。腹内壁有铭文25行，共282字。口径43.5、通高51厘米。重35.5千克。

四十三年逨鼎，敛口，平沿外折，方形立耳微外撇，



窖藏位置
Location of the Hoard



铜器出土情况
Bronzes Being Unearthed

下腹向外倾垂，阔圜底。三蹄状足，三足内侧扁平。立耳外侧饰重环纹，沿下有一周窃曲纹，其间有六个高凸扉棱将纹饰分成六组，腹部饰一周环带纹，足膝部有一扉棱和两侧图案组成的兽面纹。腹内壁有铭文31行，共316字。口径26.5、通高27厘米。重7.3千克。

逨盘，敛口，方唇，宽平沿外折，浅腹，腹壁外弧斜，底近平，两“U”形附耳，两耳之间有近似圆雕的螺丝犄角状的套环龙首，环为扁平圆环。高圈足，圈足下附四个兽足。腹和圈足各饰一周窃曲纹，两耳和衔环上饰重环纹。盘内底有铭文21行，计372字。口径53.6、通高20.4厘米。重18.5千克。

叔五父匜，整体呈瓢形，曲口直唇，前有宽流，流略上扬，后有龙形鋬，四扁平状龙首足，其中一足为二次补铸。沿下饰窃曲纹，腹部饰瓦纹，龙形鋬上有两道凹弦纹和窃曲纹。匜内底有铭文2行14字。流至鋬长36、通高18.4厘米。重2.4千克。

逨盉，器身平圆形，上有长方形口，口上为凤鸟形盖，凤首高昂，勾喙，双翼展扬，器身与盖用虎形链及双环相连。虎作向上爬行状，头歪向左侧，尾上卷。直管状流，流前饰龙头，龙形鋬，头朝上，四兽足。腹部两侧纹饰相同，分别由三圈组成，由外向内为变体夔龙纹、重环纹、蟠龙纹，蟠龙纹的龙头朝下。盉的正面饰重环纹，凤鸟颈部饰羽状纹，虎足上部饰重环纹，直管状流上饰扭曲状的环带纹。器盖内壁有铭文3行20字。流至鋬长52、通高48厘米。重12千克。

单叔鬲，器形矮小，敛口，方唇束颈，宽沿外折，腹壁外弧，弧裆近平，三蹄状足上部中空。上腹部饰一周窃曲纹，下腹部饰夔龙纹。口沿内侧有铭文1行17字。口径15、通高20厘米。重2.2千克。

盂，器体较大，敞口，深直腹，四耳两两一组，相互对应，一对作环状，一对卷曲成象鼻状，圈足。上腹部及圈足饰夔龙纹，下腹饰环带纹。器底有铭文2行11字，并附一“亢”形族徽。口径56.4、通高45.2、两耳间距63.4厘米。重34.5千克。

单五父方壶，壶作椭方形，长颈垂腹，圈足。方平盖上有圈状握手。双耳作三层龙首形。盖面饰躯体交缠的吐舌龙纹一组，盖沿、颈部饰环带纹，腰横三道凸棱，腹部以一个圆突的双身龙首为主，辅有多条身躯相交的龙纹，侧面与正面纹饰相似。圈足饰带目窃曲纹。造型雄浑，纹饰流畅。壶口内侧有铭文4行19字。口径20 × 15、通高59.6厘米。重25千克。

杨家村窖藏中的27件铜器保存完好，器体较大，底

部均有烟炱，而且全部有铭文，字数多达4000字左右，在这一组铜器中目前发现铭文最长的是逨盘，计372字，这是建国以来发现的西周铜器中铭文字数最多的。

杨家村窖藏的铜器除盂较早(约当西周中期)以外，其他铜器从形制、花纹特别是铭文中可以判断为同一时期之物。逨盘在记述周王世系时，厉王之后称天子，按照铜器铭文的一般规律，时王称天子，可知逨生活的时代主要在宣王时期。所以，这批铜器就成为西周晚期铜器断代的标准器物。

逨盘记述了单氏家族从皇高祖单公到逨八代人的历史，可以说是第一部完整的家族史。逨盘及四十二年鼎、四十三年鼎记述了单氏家族辅佐文王、武王兴周灭纣，建立周邦；授命北伐戎狄、猃狁，南征楚荆；协助周王治理天下、管理山林，因功接受册封赏赐等重要历史活动和事迹。

逨盘记述了文王至宣王十二代周王，是铜器铭文所见到的第一部比较完整的西周诸王世系，也是第一次从出土文物的角度证明了《史记》所载西周诸王世系的正确性。



四十三年逨鼎
Lai *Ding* Tripod of the 43rd year



盂
Yu Vessel



四十二年逨鼎
Lai *Ding* Tripod of the 42nd year

四十二年鼎、四十三年鼎符合西周晚期册命金文的写作格式，有时间、地点、右和受命者、作册尹、命官、赏赐、对扬、作器、祝愿等。四十二年鼎铭“隹四十又二年五月既生霸乙卯”，四十三年鼎铭“隹四十又三年六月既生霸丁亥”，“年、月、月相、干支”四要素齐全，对研究西周历法极为重要。

1985年出土的逨钟与本次出土的逨器是同一人所作。而眉县杨家村一带应是单氏家族的封邑所在。杨家村地处周原南缘，单氏铜器群的出土，有助于对周原遗址的进一步认识。



逨匜
Lai *Yi* Ewer

逨盉
Lai *He* Pot with a Spout and a Handle

逨盘
Lai Basin

逨盘铭文
Inscription on the Lai Basin

Yangjiacun Village lies northeast of Majia Town 4 km apart from the seat of Meixian County, Shaanxi. In January 2003, five villagers discovered a Western Zhou bronze hoard when digging earth. It has an irregular plan of 1.6X1.8 m and a depth of 1.1 m. Excavation brought to light from the hoard 27 bronzes, i.e. twelve *ding* tripods, nine *li* tripods, two square pots, one basin, one *yu* vessel, one *he* pot and one *yi* ewer. What is especially noteworthy is that all of them bear inscriptions and some marks for repeated characters. In decoration, ring bands and double-ring patterns come first in number, impoverished curves next, and dragon designs occur in many forms.



单叔鬲
Shan Shu *Li* Tripod



单五父方壶
Shan Wu Fu Square Pot

The bronzes are all intact in condition and large in size. Their inscriptions number about 4,000 characters in total, the longest consisting of 372 characters on the Lai basin. This length is also the greatest among the Western Zhou bronze inscriptions recorded since the founding of New China.

Judging from their forms, decorations and especially inscriptions, the bronzes from the Yangjiacun hoard can be assigned to the same period, except for the *yu* of an earlier date. According to the inscription on the Lai basin, Lai lived largely in Zhou King Xuanwang's reign, so this batch of finds can be taken as standard objects in the dating of late Western Zhou bronzes.

The Lai basin records actually a complete family history as its inscription states the Shan family's pedigree from Chan Gong to Lai, a member of the eighth generation. Meanwhile, there is also a record of 12 Zhou kings from Wenwang to Xuanwang, which constitutes the first rather complete pedigree of Western Zhou kings and verifies for the first time the truth of the record on the generations of Western Zhou kings in the Shi Ji 《史记》. Thus Yangjiacun Village and its vicinity must have been the location of the Shan family's minor estate.

The bronze inscriptions from the Yangjiacun hoard are of highly importance to the study of theWestern Zhou calendar as there are all the four calendrical elements: the year, moon, lunar phases and Heavenly Stems and Earthy Branches.



三峡库区 李家坝遗址发掘结束

EXCAVATION ON THE LIJIABA SITE IN THE THREE GORGES RESERVOIR AREA FINISHED

李家坝遗址位于重庆市云阳县高阳镇青树村，处在重庆三峡库区腹地长江北侧支流小江东岸一处东西较长的河流台地上。遗址分布范围约12万平方米，核心分布区域面积3万余平方米。该遗址是三峡库区多年度连续发掘的超大型考古发掘项目，在三峡地区考古发掘中占有十分重要的地位。

2002年3月～2003年4月，四川大学历史文化学院考古系对该遗址进行了最后的大规模发掘，发掘面积1.62万平方米，占历年全部发掘面积的55%，完成了对遗址重要区域的全面揭露。本次发掘不仅在三峡库区二期工程蓄水前胜利实现了李家坝遗址保护规划所制定的田野工作目标，而且使李家坝遗址各时期文化遗存的性质、特征以及布局和构成清晰地展现出来，特别是在巴文化和两汉六朝文化方面获得了进展。

商周至汉初巴文化聚落主要分布在遗址Ⅰ、Ⅱ区，分为居住区和墓葬区两部分。发现房址10余座，有地面木骨泥墙建筑、台基式建筑和半地穴式三种。形制较完整、结构较清楚的有5座。02IF8战国台基式建筑，平面形制为长方形，台基长17.5、宽11、残高0.15～0.3米，台基上共有4排柱础，南北2排为明础，中间2排为暗础，构成坐北朝南、面阔3间、进深2间、带有前廊的大房子。在居住区还发现陶窑。发掘墓葬350余座，大多数分布在Ⅱ区，其次在Ⅲ区，各区墓葬分布密集，排列大致有序，与Ⅰ区居住区构成一处完整的大型聚落。墓葬均为无墓道的竖穴土坑墓，随葬品主要为铜器和陶器，少数墓葬有漆器。铜器以矛、剑、戈、钺等兵器最具特色，另有鍪、鼎、壶、钫。值得注意的是，Ⅲ区墓地与Ⅱ区巴文化墓地不同，时代偏晚，为战国中晚期，并且棺椁和随葬品显示出极其强烈的楚文化因素。

李家坝商周至汉初遗存可暂分为两期三段。第一期年代为商代晚期至西周。第二期可分前、后两段，前段年代当在春秋，下限为春秋战国之交。后段年代为战国，下限可至西汉初年。

两汉集镇主要分布在Ⅰ区，为居住区。发掘清理汉

发掘现场
Excavation Site

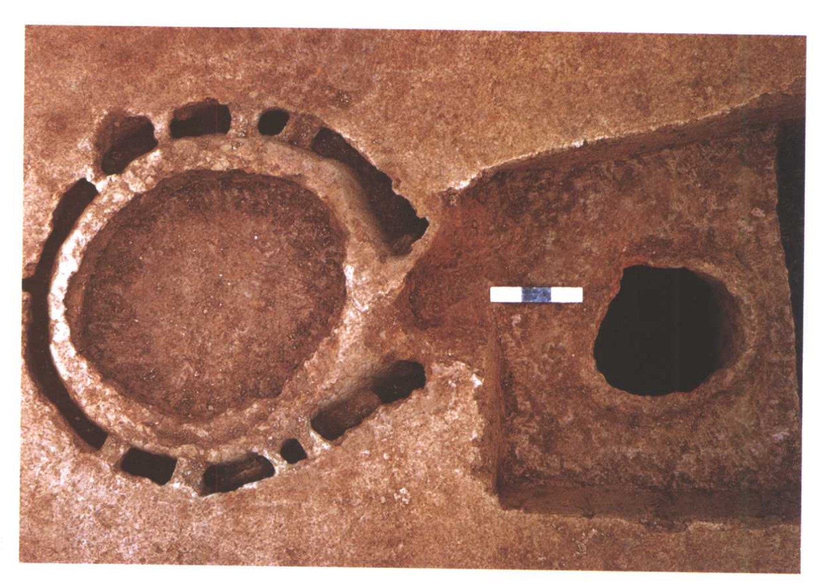


02IF8 房基
House—foundation
02IF8

代房子30余座，多保存不好。均为台基式建筑，台基周围多垒砌石头以包边，房基垫土多为相对比较纯净的黄褐色黏土。以02IF6为例，台基长17、宽15、高0.25～1.25米，台基西侧北段及台基北部均用大小不等的石头垒砌，平面形状呈“凹”字形，坐北向南，东西两侧有厢房。出土大型板瓦和云纹瓦当、生活用具、卜甲、陶杈、钱币等。居住区之东部和东北部为墓葬区，处在遗址Ⅲ、Ⅳ区，历代盗扰较甚。2003年对其进行全面发掘，清理残墓20余座。分带墓道的竖穴岩坑墓和刀把形砖室墓，前者时代为西汉早中期，后者为西汉晚期至六朝。

东汉晚期至六朝，大型台基式建筑逐渐被废弃，手工业作坊逐渐兴起并一度兴盛。相关遗迹有在汉代大型台基基础上修建的简易房子(工棚)、窑、灶、陶水管、水沟、轮制坑、灰坑、残水缸。遗物则有大量的残板瓦、筒瓦和陶拍等。

从西汉大型房屋基址看，其性质不应是一般意义上



02IY2 陶窑
Pottery-making Kiln 02IY2



Ⅱ区巴人墓地
Ba Culture Cemetery in Area Ⅱ

的民居。本遗址曾出土“朐肕丞印”封泥，且有大量汉墓分布，可见李家坝遗址在汉代应是峡江地区一处繁华的中心聚落，并可能是某级地方行政机构所在地。东汉晚期以后，手工业作坊遗址逐渐兴起。

李家坝遗址唐宋以后成为农耕场所，集镇已迁移至隔江相望的明月坝。本遗址的发掘对研究三峡地区尤其是三峡支流小流域自商周以来的古地理、古环境变迁与经济发展的关系和农业考古、水文考古具有重要意义。



Ⅱ区 M68 椁室及随葬品出土情况

Chamber of Tomb M68 in Area Ⅱ and Funeral Objects Being Unearthed from There

铜戈

Bronze *Ge* Dagger-axe

铜戈

Bronze *Ge* Dagger-axe

铜矛

Bronze Spear-head

铜矛

Bronze Spear-head

铜鼎
Bronze *Ding* Tripod

铜钫
Bronze *Fang* Square Pot

铜提梁壶
Bronze Swing-handle Pot

Ⅳ区 M14
Tomb M14 In Area Ⅳ

六朝手工业作坊遗址
Handicraft Workshop-site of the Six Dynasties Period

The Lijiaba site lies at Qingshu Village of Gaoyang Town in Yunyang County, Chongqing City, on the eastern bank of the Xiaojiang River, a northern tributary of the Yangtze River, in the hinterland of the Three Gorges Reservoir area. In March 2002 to April 2003, the Archaeology Department of History and Culture College, Sichuan University, carried out the last, extensive excavation of the site, revealing an area of 16,200 sq m, which accounts for 55% of the total area excavated in the part years. Through this season of excavation, a great advance has been achieved in the study of the Ba culture and the Han and Six Dynasties culture.

The Lijiaba settlement from Shang-Zhou times to the Ba culture of the early Han period consisted of a living area and a burial ground. Altogether above ten house-foundations have been brought to light. They fall into three types: timber-framed dirt-wall buildings, on-platform ones, and semi-subterranean dwellings. Pottery-making kiln-sites were also discovered in the living area. More than 300 tombs were revealed in the cemetery. They are arranged densely and rather neatly. The two parts formed a complete settlement of large size. Chronologically the remains can be preliminarily divided into two periods with three stages. The first period goes back to the time from the late Shang to the Western Zhou. The second period consists of two stages, which correspond to the Spring-and-Autumn period and to the Warring States period--early Western Han respectively. Distinct in cultural feature and long in the duration of its function, this must have been a regional central settlement in the Three Gorges and Yangtze area.

The revealed vestiges of the Han and Six Dynasties periods are above 30 house-foundations poor in condition. All of them feature platforms with the edges protected with piled stones, and large-sized flat tiles and cloud design tile-ends were discovered among the remains. To the east and northeast of the dwelling area is a burial ground, the tombs of which were seriously robbed in various periods. In 2003, an overall excavation in the cemetery revealed above 20 damaged tombs. Judging from the foundations of numerous large houses, the site in the Han period must have been a prosperous central settlement in the Yangtze and Three Gorges area, and might have been the seat of some local administrative organs. This Lijiaba Town was developed from the central settlement of the Ba culture. The discovery and complete revelation of a handicraft workshop-site of the Six Dynasties period also constitute important achievements in the recent exploration of the Lijiaba site.

河南新郑冯庄东周制陶作坊遗址

EASTERN ZHOU POTTERY WORKSHOP-SITE AT FENGZHUANG VILLAGE IN XINZHENG, HENAN

2002年11月～2003年5月，为配合农田平整建设，河南省文物考古研究所在新郑市郑韩故城城西的冯庄村东地进行了抢救性发掘。发掘区位于一个半岛状长条形台地上，台地西与冯庄村相接，东西长180、南北宽26～38米，三侧断崖高1.8～8.5米，崖下为干沟，东南不远便是高耸的郑韩故城南城墙，东部隔宽深的双洎河谷与郑国公族墓地相望。

发掘区几乎涵盖整个台地，发掘面积近6000平方米。共清理灰坑370座、水井63眼、作坊6个、陶窑22个。这些遗迹均和制陶活动有关，时代从春秋早期到战国晚期，中间没有缺环，打破关系众多，形制演变规律明显。其中春秋早期遗迹最少，战国中晚期遗迹最多。每期生活区、制坯作坊区和烧造区均有明显的分区迹象。在这些遗迹中发现有大量的陶器残次品和支具堆积，近一半的遗迹中几乎填满了这些陶器，有的坑井中堆积的陶器一坑就达几百件。特别是在发掘西区，堆满陶器的坑井



发掘区全景
A Panoramic View of the Excavation Area

连成了片，陶窑组成了群，情景壮观。

灰坑分布集中，以规整的圆形袋状坑占绝大多数，个别为不规则形坑。圆形坑口径多在3米以下，原作窖穴用，不规则形坑原为起取黏性陶土所形成，废弃后均成为倾倒陶器废品的坑穴。

水井都为小型，分布较为分散，形状有长方形、圆角方形和圆形3种，宽或直径在1米以下，存在着由长方形向圆角长方形再向圆形过渡的发展演变轨迹。

作坊建筑均为小型梯形或长方形半地穴式，大小也很相近，长宽均3米左右，一边开有门道，门道中有2～3级的土台阶。个别的中间还发现有一个柱洞。在作坊H325中还发现大量的陶豆泥坯和一具男性人骨，泥坯整齐地码放在作坊的东部，人骨侧躺在作坊的西部，呈明显的自然睡眠状，其身份应是陶工，可能是在睡眠时因房顶塌陷被压死。在人骨的东部发现陶豆、盂各1件，可能是陶工的生活用品。遗迹再现了当时陶工生活、起居、工作的场景，十分难得。

各个时期的陶窑均有发现，都是烧造生活用陶的小型半倒焰窑，开挖在生土上。窑室形状有梯形、椭圆形、马蹄形等，形制由小变大的规律十分明显，完整地体现了东周时期陶窑的演变过程。春秋窑的烟囱属半开放式，一些春秋中期陶窑的窑床上还有烟道。战国陶窑的烟囱则是封闭式。

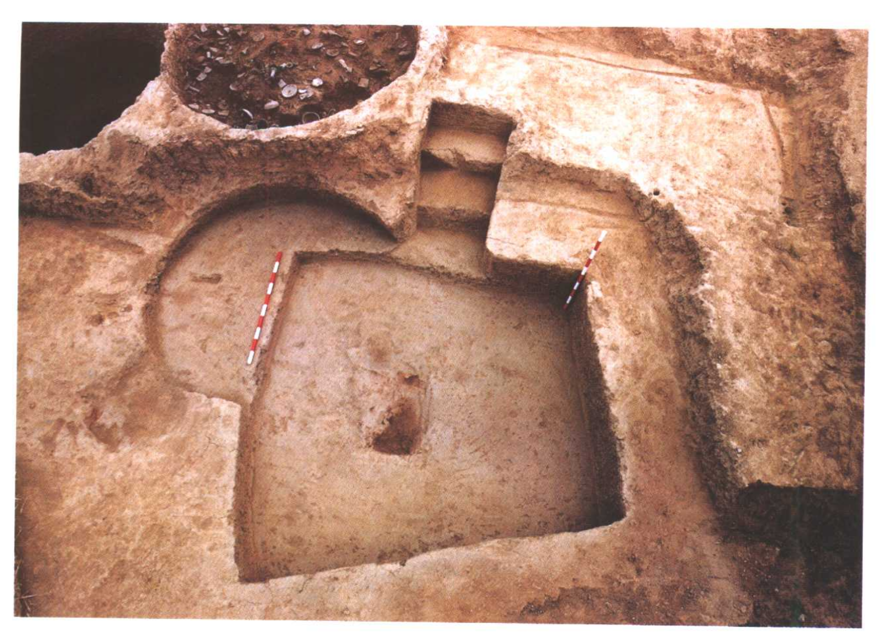
在春秋中期的水井J54中出土了较丰富的特大型平



春秋晚期陶窑
Pottery-making Kiln of the Late Spring-and-Autumn Period



被堆满残次品的战国晚期灰坑打破的战国中期制坯作坊
Adobe-making Workshop of the Middle Warring States Period, Intruded by an Ash-pit Full of Broken and Semi-finished Products of the late Warring States Period



战国早期作坊
Workshop of the Early Warring States Period



填满陶器的战国晚期灰坑
Ash-pit Full of Pottery of the Late Warring States Period

肩空首布外范和芯首范、熔铜炉块等。

另外在发掘区的西部发现了一个春秋晚期的郑国家族墓群，墓葬排列密集、数量众多，已清理了73座。在发掘区的东部发现有零星的春秋墓葬4座。这些墓葬均为长方形竖穴土坑墓，有中、小型之分。中型墓多数被盗，葬具为长方形单棺单椁，随葬品有铜礼器和仿铜陶礼器。较大的小型墓有长方形单棺，随葬鬲、盂、豆等生活陶器。较小的小墓中多数只有人骨架，个别的随葬1件陶盂。有葬具的墓葬多数为夫妇异穴合葬墓，不存在夫妇合葬的情况。这个墓区的发现，说明在郑国时期，发掘区东部是制陶作坊区，西部是家族墓葬区，在韩国时期，整个发掘区都是制陶作坊区。

初步统计，此次发掘出土的陶器数量应在万件以上，多数为陶器残次品。各期陶器形制多样，囊括了东周时期多数生活用器种类，还有许多制陶用器，如大漏斗、小陶桶、带孔豆等。初步观察，郑国时期(春秋早期至战国早期)烧造的陶器主要为鬲、盂、豆、罐等，韩国时期(战国中晚期)烧造品主要为豆、钵、盂、小罐、小陶塑等，似有专业烧造的迹象。一次出土如此众多的不同时期陶器，在考古发掘中是极其罕见的。这些陶器未

经使用就被弃埋，极少有早期陶器混入，所在遗迹又存在多组打破关系的情况，更具有典型的分期断代的标尺作用。

一些陶器和模具制作十分精美，在4件模具上发现有雕刻精细的蛟龙和动物纹样。其中1件长条形的模具上刻有狗、鹿、鱼、风、鸟、蛇、怪兽等，是不可多得的陶艺珍品。出土的一些猪、狗、羊等小型动物雕塑，非常别致。在许多残陶器和支具上刻有陶工姓名或印有戳记，多数是“沱”姓名字，个别是“彭”姓等名字，结合制陶遗迹多呈小区域分布的规律，推测此地至少有3家陶工，烧造的陶器是商品。

出土的陶支具是该遗址的一大特色，数量之多已达数千件，种类有三角形、豆柄形、覆盆形支架，圆壶盖形、长方形垫圈，圆形小垫饼等6大类十几个品种。支垫工具有多层码放陶坯提高单窑产量、使陶坯充分受热、避免粘连的作用，在东周遗址中如此大量使用超乎想像，体现了郑韩时期烧陶工艺的高超。



随葬陶礼器的春秋小墓

Small-sized Tomb with Funeral Ritual Pottery of the Spring-and-Autumn Period



陶豆柄上“沱成”名款

Stamped Inscription on the Handle of a Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessel



战国陶量底上的刻划虎纹

Incised Tiger Design on the Base of a Pottery Capacity Measure of the Warring States Period





战国蛟龙纹陶壶盖模与云纹壶盖

Mold of Pottery Pot Cover with Dragon Design and Pot Cover with Cloud Pattern of the Warring States Period



针孔纹刻划地八种动物纹陶印模(这八种动物是龙、凤、鸟、蛇、鹿、犬、鱼、怪兽)
Pottery Stamps of Eight Animal Designs on a Needle-perforated Pattern Ground (the animal designs are: dragon, phoenix, bird, serpent, deer, dog, fish and fantastic beast)

犬吠惊鱼图陶印模
Pottery Stamp of the Scene of a Dog Barking at a Frightened Fish

In November 2002 to May 2003, the Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out a rescuing excavation to the east of Fengzhuang Village in Xinzheng City, outside the southwestern city-wall of the Zheng and Han states' capital. In the excavated area of 6,000sq m, they revealed 370 ash-pits, 63 wells, six workshops and 22 pottery-firing kilns. The site dates from the early Spring-and-Autumn period to lateWarring States times without missing links. The kilns show no interrupt in the developmental sequence but a distinct track of evolution. Among the remains are quantities of broken pottery utensils for daily use, substandard products and firing spurs, nearly half of the units of vestiges are filled with such piles, and some pits contain as many as several hundred intact pottery vessels and spurs. According to preliminary statistics, the unearthed pottery objects number over ten thousand pieces. Most of them are *dou* stemmed vessels, *bo* bowls, *wan* bowls and small pots, which constituted the main products of the workshop. There is a great variety of pottery from different phases, which covers almost all types of every day household ware, though most of the unearthed utensils are broken or substandard products. The spurs and supporting discs total thousands. Engraved signs and seals are also often seen on pottery vessels, including "Tuo 沱," "Peng 彭," and other potters' names. In addition, there are pottery molds with exquisite designs and sculptures of pigs and dogs with vividly represented appearance.

The workshop-houses are small-sized trapizoid or rectangular semi-subterraneans varied in area, measuring about four to two sq m and maybe used for drying semi-products before firing. One of them was found to contain numerous of unfinished pottery *dou*, a yu and a *dou*, as well as a male potter's skeleton, a batch of unusual vestiges of some catastrophe.

In the working area, firing, shaping, storing and well sub-areas are divided distinctly and linked with each other. The obvious casualness in their layout shows the strong character of private, individual commodity economy.

In the west of the excavation area, a graveyard was discovered to belong to a family of the Zheng State in the Spring-and-Autumn period. The excavated are 77 small- and medium-sized tombs with pottery as the main grave goods.

洛阳

东周大型墓地及车马坑群

EASTERN ZHOU LARGE-SIZED CEMETERY WITH HORSE-AND-CHARIOT BURIAL PITS IN LUOYANG

2002年7月～2003年3月，为了配合洛阳市的基本建设，洛阳市文物工作队对东周王城广场进行了考古发掘。该地东距东周王城东城墙200米左右，属东周王城遗址区。在已钻探的1.6万平方米的范围内，发现东周墓葬397座、车马坑18座。根据现场情况，发掘遗址面积800平方米，发掘东周墓葬208座、车马坑7座、马坑9座。

墓葬分大、中、小三种形制。大型墓2座，为“甲”字形墓，未发掘。中型墓发掘6座，为竖穴土圹墓，填土经夯打。墓室长5～5.5、宽4～4.8米。其中西区M61、M145为一棺双椁，棺椁经髹漆，虽经盗扰，但仍出土铜剑、戈等兵器，軎、辖等车器及部分玉饰品。中区M190为积石积炭墓，墓室长5.5、宽4.8、墓口深0.65、墓底深13.5米。该墓经多次盗扰，其中一盗洞内



中区M190椁顶及随葬的2辆车

Two Funeral Chariots on the Top of the Chamber in Tombs M190 in the Middle Area



中区M190盗洞内出土石磬
Chime Stones Unearthed from the Robbing Hole of Tomb M190 in the Middle Area

出5件石磬。该墓椁顶板铺满整个墓室，椁顶东侧南北并列放置2辆车，车辕均向南。北边一车轮径0.96、轴长1.7、轮距1.2米，轴两端保存有铜辖軎。车厢前后长0.8、左右宽0.8米。南边一车紧靠北边一车，并压着北边车的车辕，轮径1.1、轴长2、轮距1.3米，轴两端也保存有铜辖軎。车厢前后长0.8、左右宽1、辕长2.4、衡残长1.05米。两车厢部位出土有石珠、铜泡、铅泡等。



中区M5出土陶双耳壶
Double-eared Pottery Pots from Tomb M5 in the Middle Area

椁顶部出土石珠、玉片饰、铜铃等。椁室外四周堆放鹅卵石，宽0.55米。椁室顶部先铺黄土，直至车轮上部。然后铺一层鹅卵石，鹅卵石四周高中部略低，鹅卵石一般长10～20厘米。为保护椁顶上部的2辆车，整个墓室未再向下发掘。小型墓发掘202座，均为竖穴土圹墓，部分墓的填土稍经夯打。墓室长2.5～3.5、宽1.8～2.3、距地表深3～11米，墓向多为南北向。葬具多为一棺一椁，或一棺，或无棺，部分墓有壁龛。葬式以侧身曲肢为主，仰身直肢次之。除26座墓无随葬品外，余均有随葬品。随葬品以陶器为主，另有少量铜戈、剑、镞等兵器，衔、軎、辖等车马器，圭、璧、环等玉器。陶器组合主要有鬲、盆、罐；鼎、豆、罐；鼎、豆、壶三种。小型墓的时代以春秋晚期至战国中期为主。

发掘的16座车马坑及马坑形制为长方形或方形竖穴土坑，坑方向为南北向，填土略经夯打，马头均向南。马坑9座，坑长2～5、宽1～3米，葬马数量为1匹、2匹或4匹。西区3号坑埋葬1匹马，马四肢呈束缚状，马头向上呈挣扎状。埋葬2匹马者，西区6号坑马背均朝东，其余均为两马背向。埋葬4匹马者，均为两两背向，南北并列。除西区3号坑外，其余坑的马匹均为处死后才摆放好，然后直接填土。另外，根据中区1号、中区3号、西区1号坑的马匹两两相靠、或殉葬1犬、或出土有车衡两端的骨管来推断，可能随葬有车。车马坑7座，



中区 5 号车马坑中 6 马驾车
Six-horse-pulled Carriage in Horse-and-chariot Pit 5 within the Middle Area

中区 5 号车马坑一车舆及铜构件
Box and Bronze Fittings of a Chariot in Horse-and-chariot 5 within the Middle Area



西区 8 号车马坑
Horse-and-chariot Pit 8 in the Western Area

分大中小三种。小型坑1座，长3.7、宽2.6米，坑内葬1车2马。中型坑5座，长6.3～9.4、宽2.8～3.2米，坑内葬车2～5辆、马4～12匹。马为2匹一排或4匹一排，车由北往南叠压放置。大型坑1座，即中区5号坑，长41.7～42.3、宽6.9～7.9米。坑内残存车25辆、马70匹，根据车辕两侧马的对称和车与马的对应放置，该坑应葬车27辆、马76匹。马为2匹一排或4匹一排或6匹一排。车分东西两列，均由北向南叠压放置。东列12辆车，其中2匹马的8辆，4匹马的4辆。西列15辆车，其中2匹马的9辆，4匹马的5辆，6匹马的1辆。车马坑内车与马的摆放顺序是，先在坑底侧躺置已处死的马，然后在马上相应的位置放车，车辕均向南，辕左右两侧的马匹数量对称，马背靠向车辕，辕前端有衡，衡两端有的残存有车轭。部分车厢下压着1只犬。车的大小相近，轮径1.2～1.5、轮距1.8～2、轴长2.2～2.6、车厢前后长1.1～1.5、左右宽1.2～1.3、辕长3～3.5、衡长1.1～1.6米。辐条26～30根。中小型坑的车均无青铜构件，而大型坑的少部分车体仍保存有青铜构件。根据这批车马坑、马坑与墓葬的打破关系，其时代初步定为春秋中晚期。

这批墓葬和车马坑的发现是近年东周王城考古的重大收获。中区M190积石积炭，椁顶板上随葬2辆车，这在洛阳东周墓中属首次发现。中区5号车马坑规模之大，车马数量之多，这在全国也不多见。其中的一车由6匹马驾驭，《后汉书·舆服志》注引《王度记》："天子驾六马，诸侯驾四，大夫三，士二，庶人一。"据此可知其很可能即为天子的规格，而以该处大型墓地为中心的东周王城东半部应为王陵区。



中区5号车马坑出土铜车饰

Bronze Chariot Fittings from Horse-and-chariot Pit 5 in the Middle Area

In July 2002 to March 2003, the Luoyang Municipal Archaeological Team discovered 397 Eastern Zhou tombs and 18 horse-and-chariot burial pits in the capital construction of the Eastern Zhou royal capital square in Luoyang City. In the light of the condition of the work-site, they excavated 208 tombs, 7 horse-and-chariot pits and 9 horse pits. Of them Tomb M190 in the middle area is a stone- and charcoal-filled grave with two chariots placed on the chamber top, a discovery for the first time in the Eastern Zhou tombs of Luoyang. The fifth horse-and-chariot pit in the middle area is also rare in the country for its large size and the great number of the horses and chariot it contains. One of the chariots is a carriage pulled by six horses, presumably exclusively for the emperor. The findings constitute a batch of important achievements in resent archaeology of the Eastern Zhou royal capital. The cemetery is unmatchable for the dense arrangement of its tombs, the great number of its horse-and-chariot pits and the high rank of its burials. This is of great significance to studying the chariot structure and burial institution of the Eastern Zhou, as well as the layout of the royal mausoleum precinct and even the whole city of the then royal capital.

山东新泰

周家庄东周墓葬发掘

EXCAVATION OF EASTERN ZHOU TOMBS AT ZHOUJIAZHUANG IN XINTAI, SHANDONG

2003年3～5月，山东省文物考古研究所和新泰市博物馆对周家庄基建范围进行了勘探及考古发掘，发现东周墓葬66座，出土青铜器、陶器、骨器、玉器、石器、铁器等文物1600余件(组)。2002年度曾抢救清理东周墓3座。两次发掘共发现墓葬69座，出土文物2000余件(组)。

周家庄墓地位于山东省新泰市青云街道办事处周家庄村南，地势西北高东南低，南北长约300、东西宽约150米，面积约5万平方米。发掘区约1万平方米，位于墓地中北部。

墓葬皆长方形土坑竖穴，排列集中并且有规律，基本不见叠压或打破关系。墓葬头向北者约占58%，头向东者约占41%，仅1座墓头向南。依据墓室面积可以将墓葬分为五类：30平方米以上者1座，15～30平方米者8座，10～15平方米者10座，6～10平方米者26座，6平方米以下者24座。墓葬多有熟土二层台，其上随葬车、狗、陶器等；3座墓设有壁龛，14座墓设有腰坑、脚坑或头坑；部分墓葬有边箱、头箱或脚箱。葬具均为木质棺椁，其中60座墓为一棺一椁，9座墓为一棺；椁多出角，大型墓椁底设枕木，椁四周多施青膏泥。人骨架保



M70结构及随葬品放置情况
Structure of Tomb M70 and the Disposal of Funeral Objects in the Grave



M13结构及随葬品放置情况
Structure of Tomb M13 and the Disposal of Funeral Objects in the Grave

存较好，绝大部分为仰身直肢，个别为屈肢葬，少数骨架周围见朱砂，个别口含海贝。流行殉狗，二层台葬大狗，小狗则葬于腰坑、脚坑或头坑；棺椁间多见动物的腿骨、肋骨、肩胛骨，陶器和铜器内也常见动物骨骼，应是随葬动物牲肉的反映。

墓葬随葬品丰富，有青铜器、陶器、骨器、玉器、蚌器、漆木器、石器和铁器等。3座墓随葬4辆木质车，车放置于椁顶部，保存较差。车均为独辕车，主要由衡、轭、辕、舆和轮组成。舆为圆角长方形，长约120、宽约110厘米；车轮直径约120、牙高约6厘米，辐26条，每条长约49厘米；辕长240、衡长约110、轭高约40厘米。青铜器700余件，其中礼器150、兵器300余件，另有车马器、乐器、杂器等。礼器主要有鼎、甗、提梁壶、盘、匜、舟、盖豆、敦，以盖豆、舟最为常见，多偶数组合。乐器有镈、纽钟、铎和铃等；兵器主要有剑、戈、矛、匕、镞等，剑、戈数量最多，往往偶数组合随葬。车马器有马衔、车辖、车害、盖弓帽。陶器数量较多，有多种组合，主要器形有鬲、盖豆、罐、罍、觯、鼎、浅盘豆、壶、簋、敦、笾、盘、匜及禽兽俑等，其中以彩绘礼器和素面鬲的发现较为重要。骨器数量多，主要有马镳、盒、梳、笄、簪和珠、贝等串饰，其中以骨贝串饰最多，以梳子、管状小盒、笄和簪制作最为精美。玉器见少量玉片饰，另有水晶和玛瑙饰件。蚌器主要有穿孔蚌条饰件和大量小珠子。另有3件圭形穿孔石器，1件铲形铁器，漆器见盒和箱，但只留有痕迹。



M68出土木车
Wooden Chariot from Tomb M68

从随葬品组合及其特征分析，墓葬年代大致在春秋晚期晚段至战国中晚期。根据墓葬结构、随葬品组合及其特征、葬俗等，周家庄东周墓葬属齐文化墓葬。另外，位于周家庄南约400米的新泰市第一中学出土带文字的陶片200余件，多见“陈□□□”字样，应为战国时期齐国文化遗存；周家庄西南约2公里的西南关发现制陶作坊，出土陶器900余件，绝大部分有戳印文字，为战国晚期齐文化特征陶器。以上两处遗存的发现为证明周家庄东周墓葬属齐国墓葬提供了佐证。

周家庄东周墓葬年代集中，文化性质明确，随葬品丰富，以及墓室面积和棺椁使用情况等均表明这批墓葬规格较高，不是一般平民墓葬，同时也反映出了墓主人的等级差别。出土的大量兵器，均随葬于男性墓葬中，此外还随葬行军常用的铜铎以及车和大量车马器等，说明新泰市周家庄一带为当时齐国的军事重镇。

周家庄东周墓葬对研究墓葬制度具有重要意义。据初步分析，墓地排列以北、西为上，规格高的墓在北部。墓地由多个家族墓地组成，墓葬排列应反映着辈分的变化。在比较明确的14对夫妇并穴合葬墓中，男性均位于右侧，即头向北者男性位于西侧，头向东者男性位于北侧；男性墓葬中均随葬兵器，女性墓葬中则不见任何兵器。

周家庄墓葬出土兵器300余件，可以明显地分为两类。其中一类铸造精美，含铅高，硬度大，锋利逼人，没有锈迹，剑首内部为细密螺旋纹，有的剑身饰暗网格纹，这类兵器数量约占三分之一，明显具有吴国兵器特征。M11出土的剑铸有铭文14字，释为“攻吴王姑反诸樊之子通自乍用剑”，是吴国兵器无疑。据文献记载，齐国和吴国在春秋末期曾发生过“艾陵之战”，周家庄东周墓葬发现大量吴国兵器为艾陵之战的地点在新泰市区附近的推论提供了证据。

发现有铭文铜器15件，皆铸于剑、戈和矛之上，除上述吴王之子剑外，还有“王”、“车戈”、“王国之车戈”等铭文。其中“王”字上出头，是东周齐国文字的特点。

墓葬随葬的鼎、小罐、罍、觯、盘、匜、簋等部分陶器明显具有鲁文化特征，椁室周围普遍施青膏泥也应是受当地鲁文化的影响。

周家庄一带地处鲁中山区南侧、蒙山北侧、大汶河支流——柴汶河的上游，界于齐国和鲁国之间，地理位置和战略位置非常重要。周家庄东周墓葬及相关遗址的发现证明了这里曾是齐国的战略前沿和军事重镇。



M2出土铜甗

Bronze *Yan* Steamer from Tomb M2



M2出土提梁壶

Bronze Swing-handle Pot from Tomb M2



M2出土铜鼎

Bronze *Ding* Tripod from Tomb M2



墓葬出土铜矛
Funeral Bronze Spearheads



M1 出土铜镈
Bronze *Bo* Bell from Tomb M1



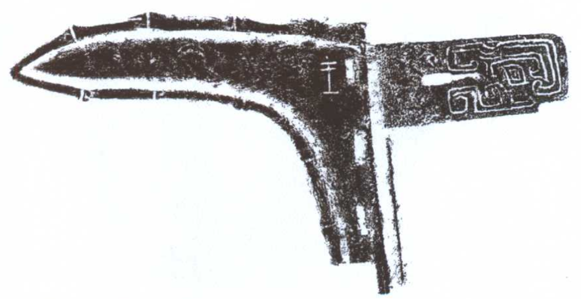
墓葬出土铜镞
Funeral Bronze Arrowheads



M2 出土铜剑
Bronze Sword from Tomb M2



M2 出土铜戈
Bronze *Ge* Dagger–axe from Tomb M2



M2 出土铜戈拓片
Rubbing of the Bronze *Ge* from Tomb M2



M16 出土铜钜
Bronze *Ju* Weapon from Tomb M16

M3 出土铜戈
Bronze *Ge* from Tomb M3



M3 出土彩绘陶壶
Post-firing-painted Pottery Pot from Tomb M3



M7 出土彩绘陶簋
Post-firing-painted Pottery *Gui* Food Container from Tomb M7



M7 出土彩绘陶簋
Post-firing-painted Pottery *Gui* Food Container from Tomb M7



M7 出土彩绘陶笾
Post-firing-painted Pottery *Bian* Ritual Vessel from Tomb M7



M35 出土鸟形玉饰
Bird-shaped Jade Ornament from Tomb M35



M13 出土骨梳
Bone Comb from Tomb M13

In March to May 2003, the Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and the Xintai Municipal Museum excavated 66 tombs in the Zhoujiazhuang cemetery within Xintai City, Shandong Province, and brought to light more than 1,600 pieces (sets) of cultural relics. With the three burials revealed in the rescuing excavation of 2002 added to these numbers, the excavated Eastern Zhou tombs and the objects they yielded reached 69 burials and over 2,000 pieces (sets) respectively.

The tombs are all earthen pits, largely orienting to the north and east. Of them 14 are joint burials, each in side-by-side pits, with the male on the western side when the tomb orients north and on the northern side in case of the tomb orienting to the east. The overwhelming majority of graves contain second-tier platforms of immature soil, a coffin and a chamber with the space between the chamber and the pit wall filled with livid clay, and wooden chariots in four cases, on the top of the chamber. Waist pits and dog victims occurred frequently, and animal bones were often seen between the coffin and the chamber, on the second-tier platform and in vessels.

Among the rich grave goods, bronze weapons are great in number and belong to the types of sword, *ge* dagger-axe, spearhead, halberd, dagger and arrowhead, including 15 pieces with inscriptions. Some weapons are good in condition, remaining sharp and showing exquisite workmanship. Of them a sword is a Wu State weapon as its inscription shows it to belong to the Wu king's son. The rest of bronzes fall into ritual vessels, music instruments, horse-and-chariot trappings and miscellaneous implements. The pottery occurs in various combinations. It falls into the *li* tripod, covered *dou* stemmed vessel, jar, *lei* covered vase, *zhi* vase, *ding* tripod, shallow-bowled *dou*, pot, *gui* food container, *dui* vessel with semi-spherical body and cover, *bian* ritual vessel, basin, *yi* ewer, bird and animal figurines, etc. Of them the post-firing-painted *ding*, *bian*, pots and *gui* are most excellent in craftsmanship. The bone artifacts include fine-polished check pieces, small boxes, combs, hairpins, beads and ornamental strings of shells. In addition, there are a few jade, crystal and agate ornaments.

Judging from the combination of funeral objects and their features, the tombs can be roughly dated to the time from the later late Spring-and-Autumn to the middle and late Warring States period. The tomb structure, burial custom and grave goods show that the cemetery belongs to the Qi culture. Accompanied with a number of weapons, the male burials bear strong military color. The size of the pit, chamber and coffin and the number of the funeral objects reflect the difference of the tomb-owners in social rank.

The excavation has great value to researching into the Qi culture, the history of Qi State and its relationship with the Lu and Wu states, as well as to studying burial institutions and weapon-casting technology in the Qi land.

秦始皇帝陵园

K0007陪葬坑发掘新收获

NEW ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE EXCAVATION OF ACCOMPANYING PIT K0007 OF THE QIN FIRST EMPEROR MAUSOLEUM

由陕西省考古研究所、秦始皇兵马俑博物馆组成的始皇陵考古队从2002年9月~2003年3月对K0007陪葬坑继续进行发掘并取得重要收获，发掘出土的青铜水禽及代表一种新文化意蕴的陶俑无疑是有关秦始皇帝陵园考古的又一重要发现，对研究秦始皇帝陵的陵寝制度及其外藏系统有重要意义。

根据前期勘探和后期发掘工作揭示，K0007陪葬坑平面呈“F”形，是由一条斜坡门道、两条南北向过洞以及一条东西向过洞组成的、总面积约978平方米的地下坑道式土木结构建筑。依其形制可分为三个区域。

I区位于陪葬坑的北部，为一条东西向“一”字形长方形过洞。坑底两侧做夯土台，上面放置垫木，构筑出放置器物的平台。中间部位为一条象征性的模拟河道，与实物等大的青铜禽类较整齐地置放于垫木夯土台面上，且头部都相对并朝向象征性河道中央。

继2001年发现13件青铜水禽之后，此次发掘又发



青铜大鹅出土状况
Bronze Swans Being Unearthed

现天鹅、雁、鹤33件，保存状况较好。这些青铜水禽神态逼真，形态各异，有的鹅作水中觅食状，有的作伏卧状，尤其是一件青铜鹤嘴中叼啄有一只青铜小虫，表现出刚从水中觅食后的瞬间形态，从而显现出动态地生活于水环境中的禽类的真实原貌。

天鹅共计20件，其姿势分为立卧两种，站立的天鹅脚底踩有踏板。由于坑体焚毁坍塌，出土时大部分铜鹅有断裂现象，体锈严重，除3个个体身首完整外，其余头部皆倒于象征性的河道中央，个别青铜天鹅被砸成块状并被火烧焦变形。其体形肥硕，双翅搭于尾后，有的站立于方形踏板上，长颈弯曲成“几”字形，作觅食状；有的长颈作“S”状；有的平卧于垫木台岸上，长颈曲伸向河内，作汲水状。

鹤共计6件，皆站立于方形镂空云纹踏板上。主要分布于Ⅰ区过洞西部的T2探方内，其中一件铜鹤被移位于T3东部。由于该类铜禽体形较高大，坑体坍塌时，



青铜鹤出土状况
Bronze Crane Being Unearthed



青铜雁出土状况
Bronze Wild Geese Being Unearthed

受损严重，大多数禽体与方形踏板折断分离，长颈折断为数节，散乱于坑底象征性的河道中。铜鹤通体锈蚀严重，大多已被压塌变形，皆残断为数块。铜鹤造型为长嘴，尖喙，脖颈较长，翅膀上的羽毛根根清晰，有些铜鹤体表残留有白色彩绘痕迹。

雁共计20件，主要分布于Ⅰ区过洞西部的T2、T3内，由于此类水禽形体相对较小，因此保存比较完整，出土时，移位现象不太严重。其大部分较整齐地平卧于垫木台上，头部面向象征性河道内，有少量的铜雁倾倒于中部河道内。雁体浑圆，比例匀称，右翅压左翅，双翅收于背后，尾部露于翅外，头部上昂，与颈部呈“S”形。仅有少数铜雁站立于长30、宽26厘米的长方形踏板上，双趾前后错位，趾间有蹼。呈卧姿的铜雁，双脚收于腹下，腹外仅露出爪趾。雁体表残留有少量白色彩绘。

Ⅱ区位于陪葬坑的南部居中，由斜坡门道、南北向过洞、厢房及壁龛四部分组成，平面略呈“凸”字形。

在Ⅱ区过洞及厢房底部铺地木之上共出土与真人等大的陶俑15个，通过提取、修复观察，按其姿势可分为箕踞坐姿和跽姿两类。其中跽姿的7个，坐姿的8个。

箕踞坐姿陶俑双腿向前伸直平坐于地，上体前倾，双臂前伸搭于双膝，左手微握，掌心向上，右手握拳，掌心向下，手中原有执物，现残佚不明。鼻下雕塑出自然下垂的“八”字胡须，唇部以下留一撮“一”字小胡须。头戴软帽，身着右衽长襦，下着长裤，腰系带，右腰际系长方形囊，脚穿袜。

跽姿陶俑双膝跪地，左膝稍前伸，双足尖抵地，上身直挺，左臂自然下垂，左手指并拢伸向下方，右臂上举，肘部微屈，拇指向上翘起，指向后方，余四指作半握状。原手中应执有一物，现已残佚不明。脑后梳髻，头戴帽，将髻包住。身着右衽长



青铜鹤
Bronze Crane



青铜天鹅
Bronze Swan



青铜雁
Bronze Wild Goose



K0007陪葬坑陶俑出土状况全景
A Panoramic View of Terra-cotta Tomb-figures Being Unearthed from Accompanying Pit K0007

襦，腰系带，右腰际挂一长方形囊，脚穿袜。

在7～9号陶俑周围，出土银、铜、骨质小件器260余件，其中银质1件、铜质200余件、骨质50余件。有指甲盖形银器、铜棒以及喇叭形、圆筒形、三角形骨器等。

Ⅲ区位于陪葬坑的东部，为一条南北向“一”字形



出土的陶俑头
Head of a Terra-cotta Tomb-figure



K0007陪葬坑Ⅱ区出土2号箕踞姿陶俑
No. 2 Terra-cotta Tomb-figure Seated with the Legs Stretched Out from Area Ⅱ of Accompanying Pit K0007

过洞，其形制与Ⅰ区相似。

Ⅲ区仅发现一个青铜鹤腿和一些动物骨骼，未见其他遗物。

经过发掘，在陪葬坑的Ⅰ区、Ⅱ区、Ⅲ区先后出土了双层棚木、厢板、立柱、垫木以及大量的榫卯木结构，其是近年来在秦始皇帝陵园内发现的保存相对较为完整的木结构遗存，清理出的各类遗迹为了解秦始皇陵园陪葬坑的建筑结构提供了丰富的资料。出土的各类文物，将丰富我们对秦始皇帝陵园的外藏系统及陵寝制度等方面的认识。

The accompanying pit K0007 lies above 900 m north of the northeastern corner of the outer enclosure of the Qin First Emperor Mausoleum, and about 3,000 m apart from the northern side of the mausoleum mound as the crow flies.

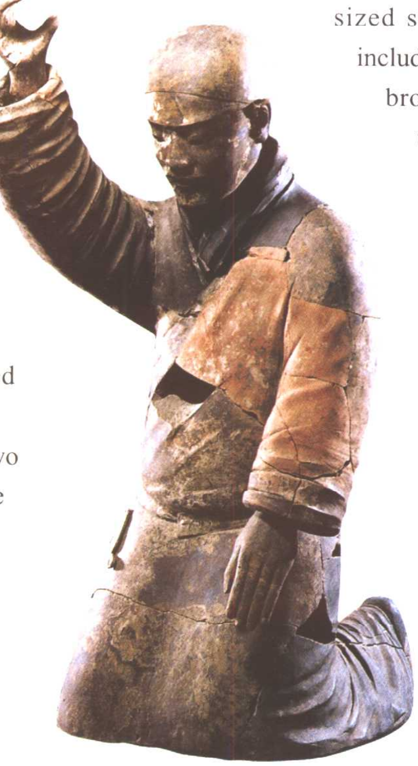
It is an earthen and wooden structure having a F-shaped plan and consisting of a sloping door-way, two north–south tunnels and an east–west one, totaling an area of 978 sq m.

Excavation brought to light 46 life-sized bronze water birds and 15 life-sized human figures, and revealed remains of timber structures, such as double-layer wooden sheds, side planks, posts, soleplates and numbers of tenon-and-mortise works.

The bronze water birds fall into geese, cranes and wild geese. They are disposed on the bottom of the east–west tunnel, among imitated water settings.

The tomb-figures can be divided into two categories: kneeling, and seated with the legs stretched out. They are represented in soft hats, long gowns with the front fastened on the right, trousers, lather belt and clothe stockings, and have rectangular flat bags at the right waist.

The figures in a kneeling position show the tips of the feet touching the ground. The chest is straightened, the left arm is naturally hung with the fingers closed up and stretched downward, and the right arm is raised up, with the elbow a little bent, the thumb held up and pointing back while the other four fingers looped to hold something that is missing.



K0007 陪葬坑Ⅱ区出土15号跽姿陶俑
No. 15 Terra-cotta Tomb-figure in a Kneeling Position from Area Ⅱ of Accompanying Pit K007

The figures in the second category are in the position of sitting on the ground with the legs stretched out and the upper body inclined forward. The arms are stretched out and rest on the knees, and the hands are looped with the left and right palm centers facing upward and downward respectively, a posture of holding something that is also missing.

The rest of finds comprise above 260 small-sized silver, bronze and bone articles, including fingernail-shaped silver objects, bronze bars and trumpet-shaped and triangular bone artifacts.

The location of K0007 and the objects from there provide completely new data for further researching into the layout and contents of the accompanying pits of the Qin First Emperor mausoleum. They will enrich our knowledge of the outer storage system and architectural pattern of the mausoleum precinct. The vestiges of wooden structures are quite good in condition in comparison with the same type of discovery obtained recently in the mausoleum area. They furnish plentiful material data for studying the building structure of accompanying pits in the precinct.

西安北郊

枣园西汉墓

WESTERN HAN TOMB AT ZAOYUAN IN THE NORTHERN SUBURB OF XI'AN

西安枣园大型西汉墓位于西安市北郊文景路中段，发现地点在汉长安城遗址东南角，今西安市未央区枣园村南。2003年3～6月西安市文物保护考古所为配合基建，对该墓进行了清理发掘。

墓葬为大型长斜坡单室土圹墓，坐南朝北，平面呈"甲"字形，由墓道、侧室和墓室三部分组成。该墓原有封土，早年因平整土地现已无存，墓道位于墓室北，斜坡墓道水平全长38米，宽4.5～7.7米。墓道东西两侧均有两层生土台，南侧有两层熟土台。

侧室位于墓道东壁。长3.16、宽1.6、顶部残高1.8米。

墓室位于墓道南端，平面呈横长方形，墓室开口南



墓室内出土玉片
Jade Slips from the Tomb Chamber

北长6.3、东西宽7.5米，有三层生土台。墓室深9.5、南北长5.55、东西宽3.2米，墓室底部有大量积炭，厚2.6米。在发掘过程中曾发现盗洞6个，因盗扰严重，墓室内部结构和葬具不明，随葬品基本已被盗空，在墓室内仅发现红色漆皮及玉片等，填土内发现头骨1个。

随葬器物主要出土于侧室，计有铜锺2件、铜钫4件、铜鼎4件、铜勺2件、铜匜2件、铜盆2件、铜鉴1件及陶茧形壶5件。其中鎏金朱雀纽铜锺2件，为酒容器，造型完全相同。侈口，束颈，鼓腹，腹上对称有2个铺首衔环，圈足。素面无纹饰，通体鎏金，盖顶饰有一朱雀，嘴里衔珠，长尾上扬，线条流畅，制作精致。其中一件铜锺内盛酒26公斤，酒呈翠绿色，清亮透明，芳香宜人。

墓室内出土玉片101件，这些玉饰多数表面有朱砂痕迹，可分为两类：玉饰片共出土97片，均用玉璧加工制作而成，上有纹饰，呈长方形，大小略有差异，大约长7.8、宽4.3、厚0.4厘米；穿孔玉饰片共出土4片，呈长方形，四角均有穿孔，大约长4.6、宽3.5、厚0.3厘米。这些玉片均出土于墓室，当与玉衣或木棺上装饰有关。

从墓葬形制和随葬品的种类、特点分析，该墓应是西汉早期偏晚的贵族墓葬。

此次发现的2件朱雀纽鎏金铜锺，形体高大，高达78厘米，通体鎏金，造型优美，盖顶密封完好，均为酒容器，可惜的是其中一件已残裂，腹部有一道10厘米长的裂缝，容器内已空。而另一件鎏金铜锺内，虽历经两千年还储存了26公斤酒，而保存状况之好，数量之多是前所未有的。此次发现的西汉酒，酒色翠绿，清澈透明，酒香浓郁，是迄今所知保存最好、存量最多的古酒。出土的酒已经中国食品发酵工业研究院全国酒类检测中心测定。关于酿酒的原料，包括主料和辅料，正在做进一步的分析研究。



侧室随葬品出土情况

Funeral Objects Being Unearthed from the Side Room



铜钫
Bronze *Fang* Square Pot

鎏金朱雀纽铜锺
Gilt Bronze *Zhong* Pot with a Knob in the Shape of a Scarlet Bird

铜盆
Bronze Basin

铜匜
Bronze *Yi* Ewer

铜鼎
Bronze *Ding* Tripod

铜勺
Bronze Ladle

陶茧形壶
Silkworm-shaped Pottery Pot



玉片 Jade Slip

穿孔玉片 Perforated Jade Slip

The large-sized Xi'an Zaoyuan tomb of Western Han period is situated at middle Wenjing Road in the northern suburb of Xi'an City, to the south of Zaoyuan Village in Weiyang District of present-day Xi'an City, and in the southeastern corner of Han period Chang'an City. In March to June 2003, the Xi'an Municipal Institute of Ancient Monument Preservation and Archaeology excavated it in the course of a capital construction.

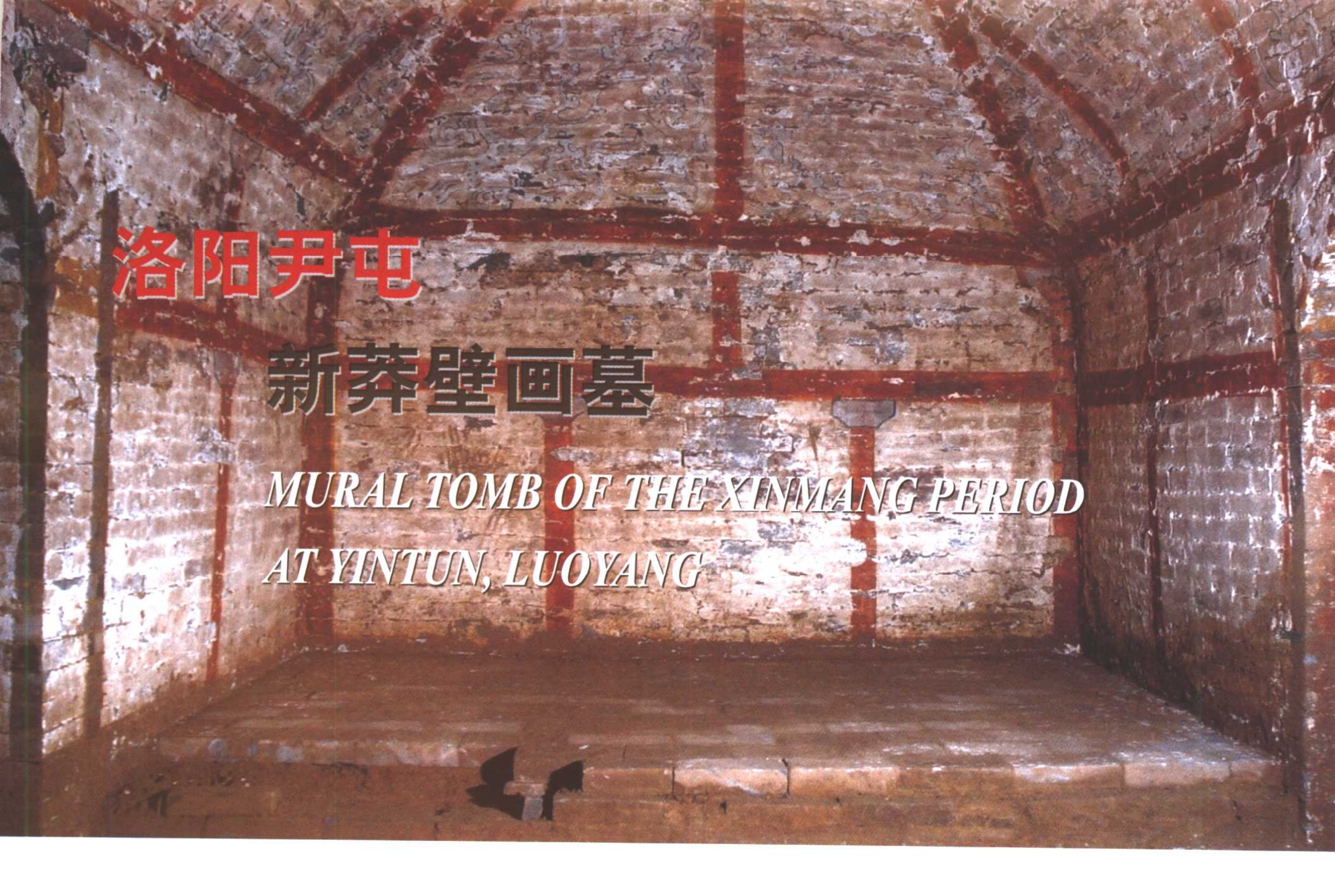
The tomb is a large-sized single-chambered earthen pit with a long ramp. It faces to the north and consists of a tomb-passage, a side room and a chamber, having a "甲"-shaped plan. Originally the tomb had an earthen barrow, which was destroyed in land leveling at an early time. The sloping tomb-passage is to the north of the chamber, measuring 38 m in horizontal length and 4.5–7.7 m in width. The side room lies in the eastern wall of the passage, occupying an area of 3.16X1.6 m and having a remaining length of 1.8 m.

The chamber is constructed at the southern end of the passage, has a rectangular plan with the major axis pointing to the north and south, and is furnished with a three-tier platform of immature soil. It occupies an area of 6.3X7.5 m and 5.55X3.2 m for the opening and bottom respectively, and the depth measures 9.5 m. On the bottom, a large amount of charcoal forms protecting layers totaling 2.6 m in thickness. Serious robbery and disturbance made the interior structure and the coffin unclear, of which only red lacquer coatings remain in many spots and a human skull in the filling earth.

The funeral objects unearthed come mainly from the chamber and side room. The former yielded 101 jade slips. The latter contains five silkworm-shaped pottery pots and a number of bronzes, among which are two *zhong* (round pots), four *fang* (square pots), four *ding* (tripods), two ladles, two ewers, two basins, and one *jian* (large basin).

The tomb form and grave goods suggest that the burial can be assigned to a little later early western Han period. The jade slips must have been related to a shroud or coffin-ornaments as they come from the chamber and bear traces of cinnabar. They are rectangular in shape and a little vary in size.

Among the unearthed objects are two massive gilt bronze *zhong* pots with a scarlet-bird-shaped knob on the tight-fitting cover. They measure 78 cm high each. The birds hold beads in the mouth, raise the head and tail, and take an elegant posture. Both the vessels are wine containers. It is a pity that one of them has been damaged to the extent that the belly has a ten-cm crack, which made the vessel empty. The other *zhong* still stores 26-kg Western Han wine. Although passing through two thousand years, the wine remains green, clear and bright, and exhales a strong attractive smell. It is the ancient wine best in conservation and greatest in storage volume. Its good quality has been verified through a test by the National Wine Testing Center of Chinese Institute of Food Fermenting Industry. The discovery provided important material data for studying the history of Western Han period as well as the wine-making technology and wine culture of ancient China.



洛阳尹屯新莽壁画墓

MURAL TOMB OF THE XINMANG PERIOD AT YINTUN, LUOYANG

尹屯壁画墓位于洛阳市区西南约19公里尹屯村。2003年3月当地村民取土时发现。

墓葬是一座穹隆顶多室砖券墓，方向0°，通长11.8、深7.5米。由墓道、墓门、前室和前室的两个侧室、前甬通、中室及中室的东甬道、东侧室、东侧室的耳室及后侧室、后室组成。除墓道、墓门外，其他部分均用长方形、楔形两种小砖砌筑，砖缝之间用黄泥浆粘接，壁均用小砖错缝修砌，横列或“人”字形平铺墓底。

墓道位于墓门北，长方形竖井式，长2.5、宽1.25米。小砖侧立封堵墓门。墓门由门楣、门扇、立颊、门坎等砂岩石件构成。

前室平面长方形，长2.4、宽1.5米，穹隆顶，顶高1.8米。壁面及顶部涂刷白灰，室东西两侧有对称侧室，平面均呈长方形，横列券拱形顶。

前甬道北依前室，连接中室。

中室平面长方形，东西长4.1、南北宽2.7、顶高2.6米。室壁及顶部涂刷白灰并绘有壁画。室底部西侧用小砖砌一高0.18米的棺床，因被盗扰棺床上未见棺木和尸骨痕迹。中室东侧，有东甬道、东侧室及耳室和后侧室，后室在中室之南，两室之间有一宽0.3米单列双重拱券门。后室平面长方形，长2.8、宽2.15、高1.8米，穹隆顶。四壁及顶部用白灰涂刷并绘壁画。因盗扰室内未见棺木和尸骨痕迹。

壁画用红、黑、蓝诸彩绘于中室和后室白灰层上。由于部分白灰层空鼓脱落，而墓葬又经多次扰动，故部分画面图像斑驳漫漶，对辨识画面内容带来了困难。

中室的四壁彩绘仿木的梁柱、斗拱，壁画绘于室顶及四坡处，以红色梁柱划分为多幅画面。

顶部左侧画面为彩云环绕太阳，太阳的外缘为黑线，内涂黄色。右侧画面为彩云环绕圆月，月中有一蟾蜍。

东侧画面布满祥云，上部绘一肢体伸展秃首黄体人物，其身边环绕八颗以直线相连的星星。下部绘一骑猪人，猪连体双首，一头向南，一头向北，耳均上竖，吻部较长，张口，有獠牙，四蹄伸展。骑猪人着宽袖袍，手臂向上。另一画面布满祥云，一青龙腾空向上，周绕二十一颗星。



墓葬中室东侧壁画（青龙）
Mural on the Eastern Side of the Middle Room (Green Dragon)



墓葬中室南侧壁画（宽袖舞蹈人物）
Mural on the Southern Side of the Middle Room (dancers in loose-sleeve dress)



墓葬中室顶部壁画（日、月）
Mural on the Ceiling of the Middle Room (sun and moon)



墓葬中室东侧壁画局部（人物、怪兽）
Detail of the Mural on the Eastern Side of the Middle Room (human being and fantastic animal)



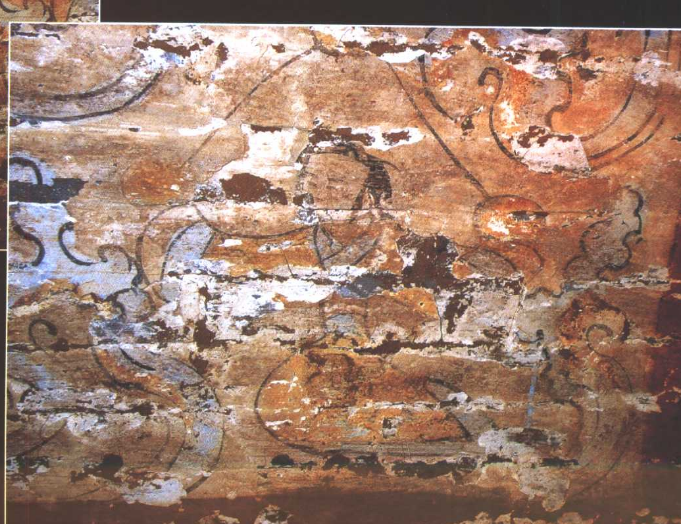
墓葬中室南侧壁画（星相）
Mural on the Southern Side of the Middle Room (constellations)



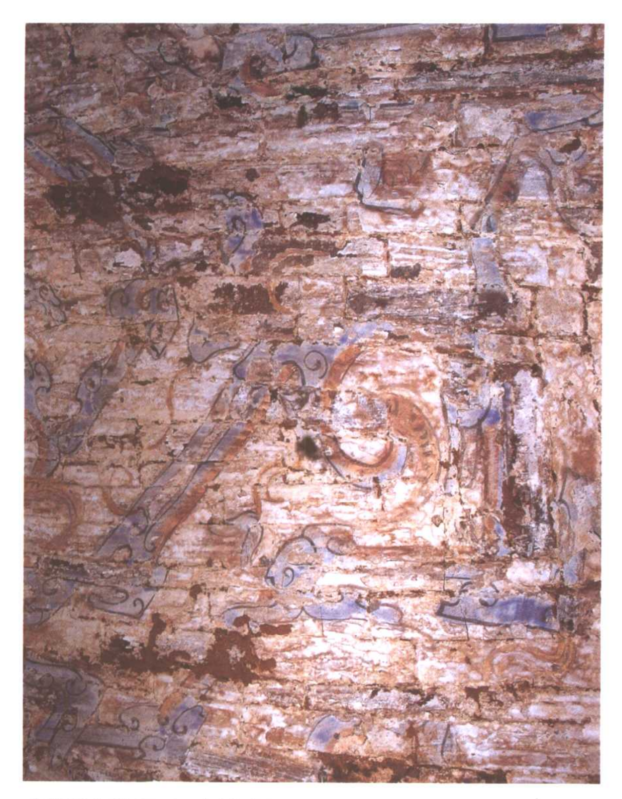
墓葬中室西侧壁画（建筑、牵牛人物）
Mural on the Western Side of the Middle Room (building and cattle herdsman)



墓葬中室西侧壁画局部（奔虎）
Detail of the Mural on the Western Side of the Middle Room (running tiger)



墓葬中室西侧壁画（跽坐女子）
Mural on the Western Side of the Middle Room (kneeling maid)



墓葬后室壁画（云气图案）
Mural in the Rear Room (Clouds)

南侧画面祥云之中绘有兔、人首蛇身以及宽袖舞蹈的人物等，其周围均绕以直线相连的星辰。通往后室门券的正面绘一虬龙，首可辨，身形不清晰。

西侧画面上部绘双阙。左下方为一奔跑的虎，口衔一颗星，尾部连二星。右下方有一着袍跽坐的女子，手托相连的三星。另一画面上部绘一殿脊，周围绕以六星辰，左下方一人牵一牛，牛后有人首蛇身和兽耳人首的人物。

北侧画面仍为星云人物等，人物形象多怪异，有三人首共一蛇身，以及跽坐者、着裙者、宽袖长裙女子等。

后室壁画绘于顶部及四坡处。用黑线勾勒各种图案，用红、黄、淡蓝诸色晕染，画面内容相近，以绵密的勾连云纹为主，云纹内有凤首和花卉图案等。

该墓经多次盗扰破坏，尚残存随葬品计70余件，均出于墓葬内扰土中，能复原者甚少，可辨识的器物分为陶器、石器、骨器、铜车马器构件和钱币等。

洛阳尹屯壁画墓的墓葬形制、陶器类组合的形态，与《洛阳烧沟汉墓》三期后段的情况相仿或相同。出土的钱币“货泉”铸行于天凤元年（公元14年）。“大泉五十”、“货布”铸行于居摄二年（公元7年），据此，尹屯壁画墓的年代当在新莽时期。



陶奁
Pottery Toilet-box



陶盒
Pottery Box



陶灶
Pottery Mold of Kitchen Range



陶井栏
Pottery Well Protection

陶仓
Pottery mold of Granary

石磨
Stone Mill

鎏金铜车马器
Gilt Bronze Horse-and-chariot Fitting

In March 2003, the Second Luoyang Municipal Archaeological Team carried out a rescuing excavation of a large-sized mural tomb of the Xinmang period at Yintun Village southwest of Luoyang City proper. The tomb has a dome, several rooms and brick vaults. Owing to many times of robbery, the remaining grave goods are all broken. The discernable ones can be divided, according to their materials, into pottery, stone and bone articles, bronze horse-and-chariot trappings, coins, etc.

The murals are concentrated in the middle room and the upper part of rear room. The walls in the middle room are painted with beams, columns, square beams and *dougong* corbel brackets. Between the beam and column are clouds, the sun, the moon, stars, divinities, fantastic animals and human beings, and the Green Dragon and White Tiger. The murals of the rear room consist mainly of densely arranged connected clouds with phoenix-heads, immortal herbs and flower design exposed from them.

In subject, composition and representing skill, these murals differ to a certain extent from their contemporary counterparts previously discovered in the Luoyang area, but somewhat resemble those at Luoyang Jinguyuan and Yanshi Xincun. They represent the transitional painting style at the turn from the Western to the Eastern Han. Thus the Yintun mural tomb provides new, important reference data for researching into the features and composition style of paintings in the Xinmang period, as well as social ideology, building structure and concepts on celestial bodies at that time.

陕西定边
郝滩东汉壁画墓

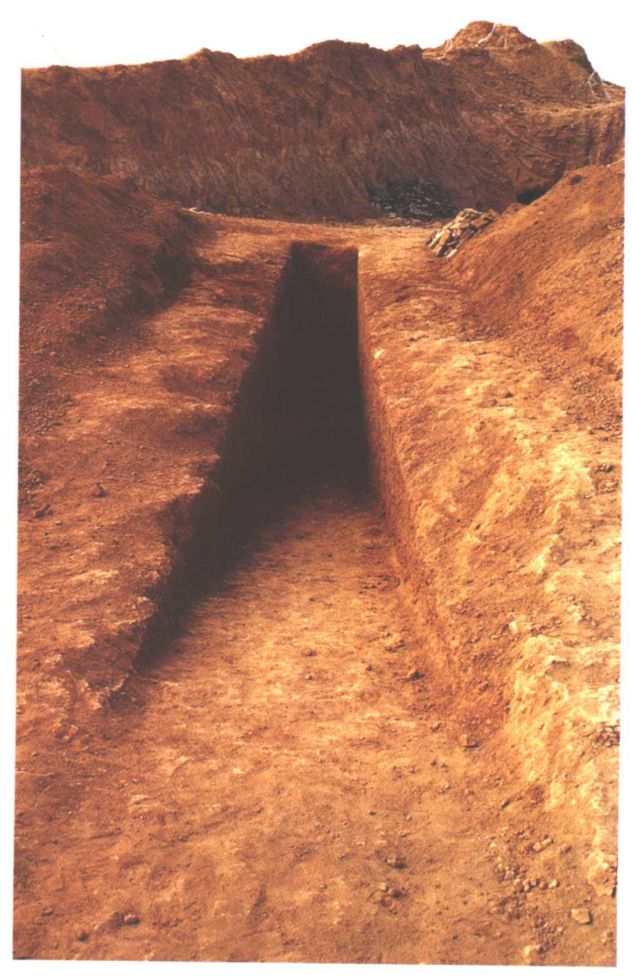
MURAL TOMB OF THE EASTERN HAN PERIOD AT HAOTAN IN DINGBIAN, SHAANXI

靖边—王圈梁高速公路，是陕西省2003年重点建设工程之一。为保证工程的顺利实施和公路沿线的文物古迹在施工中免遭破坏，陕西省文物局委派陕西省考古研究所，会同榆林市文物管理委员会，组成了靖王高速公路考古队，对公路沿线进行了考古调查、勘探，在定边县郝滩乡四十里铺村和刘坑村麻梁及靖边县东坑乡小桥畔发现了三处古遗址和古墓群。

定边县郝滩乡四十里铺村墓地面积12万平方米。2003年4～5月，考古队对该墓地进行考古勘探和发掘，被勘探面积5万余平方米，发现汉墓28座。

这批东汉墓有砖室墓和土洞室墓两类，部分墓葬带有耳室，墓葬有斜坡墓道。砖室墓均有前后室，前室为穹隆顶，后室为拱形顶。土洞墓有拱形顶和平顶两种。墓葬绝大多数被盗掘，出土随葬品不大丰富，其中陶器有壶、罐、盆、灶、灯等80余件；铜器有铜镜、铜钱、印章、车马饰等200余件。墓地中还出土有筒瓦、板瓦和有红彩的瓦当。其中在筒瓦、板瓦上发现有“家”或“冢”字。在砖墓的条砖中，还发现有“秦子”、“三十”、“四十”等刻划的文字。

M1是一座壁画墓，位于墓地中部，坐南向北，是带有斜坡墓道的土洞墓。清理时墓葬的上部已被取土破坏，墓道残长14、宽1～1.15、残深3.4米，墓门用条砖砌封。墓室平面呈长方形，拱顶，用条砖铺地，墓室长4.75、宽2.1、高1.8～1.9米。墓室的前部左边筑有一耳室形小龛，深1.15、宽1.35、高1.2米。



墓道
Tomb-passage



墓主人夫妇并坐图
Tomb-owner and His Wife Sitting Side-by-site



庭院图
Court-yard

该墓在汉代被盗掘，清理时墓主人的头骨被移于墓口的左侧。因机械施工，墓顶前部壁画受震动坍塌。墓口两侧壁画，因水浸和盗掘稍有损毁。此外，其余部位的壁画基本保存完好。随葬品仅存陶灯、铜饰、铁镢各1件，铁钉数枚及陶器残片。

墓室内除左侧的耳室形龛内没有绘制壁画外，其他部分均绘有壁画，面积共25平方米。墓室壁画先用草拌泥涂抹，然后刷白灰浆，再在白灰面上刷一层绿色颜料为底色，并用红褐色带状线将墓壁分隔为6部分。壁画用黑、白、红、蓝四种颜料绘成。

第一部分，位于墓室后壁上部，为墓主人夫妇并坐图；第二部分，位于墓室后壁下部，内容有庭院图、农作图、狩猎图；第三部分，位于墓室的东壁下部，为车马出行图；第四部分，位于墓室左右壁的口部，为放牧


狩猎图
Hunting


朱雀图
Scarlet Bird


飞鹤图
Flying Crane

车马出行图
Horse and Chariot Procession



星宿图
Detail of a Constellation Map

图；第五部分，位于墓室的西壁下部，为墓主人升仙图和西王母宴饮图；第六部分，位于墓室顶部，为星宿图，绘有月亮、二十八宿等星辰和墓主人游天及风伯、雷公、雨师等内容。星宿图从左而右，以青龙、白虎、朱雀、玄武定方位，每个星辰的星与星之间用红线连接，每个星宿均配以人物或动物作表示。星宿间还绘有云气和白、紫、红色星辰，以示星空。

该墓壁画保存完整，内容之丰富，颜色之艳丽，绘画技艺之娴熟，在迄今为止已发现的东汉壁画中尚属罕见。



放牧图
Animal Herding

该墓壁画中的二十八宿以及另外的十一星宿，不仅反映了东汉时期天文学水平，同时也为研究中国古代天文学的发展增添了新资料。庭院图、农作图、放牧图，展现了墓主人的家居生活、生产活动和经济状况，为研究陕北地区经济和文化的发展及毛乌素沙漠地区的环境变迁提供了具有重要价值的资料。墓主人升仙图和西王母宴饮图，则反映了所谓升天成仙思想观念。

陕西省考古研究所对壁画进行了全部揭取保护。揭取采用了与以往不同的新技术，即首先在壁画上喷上固化剂，并加热烤干，使其底色和彩绘固化2～3毫米，再刷桃胶，用有关材料加固壁画，然后将固化的壁画用特制工具揭离墓壁，固定在事先准备好的木板上，运至室内处理保护。这种揭取方法比以往用石膏加固揭取墓葬壁画的方法成本高，但是便于大面积揭取，基本不损害壁画的整体布局，能使壁画保存得更加完整。揭取以后对壁画进行清理加固，因揭取时已使壁画颜料固化，清理时不易损伤壁画。喷在壁画上的固化剂为白色透明状，厚度适当不会影响壁画的原始颜色。

In April to May 2003, the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology, in cooperation with the Yulin Municipal Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments discovered 28 tombs of the Eastern Han period. The achievements were obtained from the archaeological surveys and excavations along the route of the expressway from Shaanxi Jingbian to Wangquanliang, a major construction project of 2003 in the province.

Tomb M1 is a mural grave in the middle of the cemetery. It is an earthen cave facing to the south, and has a sloping passage. The upper part has been damaged. The chamber is rectangular in plan, measuring 4.75 in length and 2.1 m in width, and has a small niche on one side of the front part. The tomb has an arch top and a brick-paved floor.

The murals are rather good in condition, and cover an area of 25 sq m in total. The wall surface was covered first with straw-mixed clay, then with white plaster, and finally with a green coating to form a ground, which was divided into six panels with reddish-brown bands. The paintings depict the tomb-owner sitting with his wife side-by-side, a court-yard, farming, hunting, horse and chariot procession, sheep and cattle herding, tomb-owner going up to Heaven, banqueting by the Queen Mother of the West, Constellations, etc. The star map bears the images of the Green Dragon, White Tiger, Scarlet Bird ad Somber Warrior to show the directions. Every constellation has red lines to connect its stars and is represented with a human figure or an animal.

Featuring intactness in condition, richness in content, brightness in color and skillfulness in technique, the murals are rare among the Eastern Han tombs excavated up to the present. The 28- and 11-constellation maps not only reflect the then astronomical level, but also furnish new evidence for studying the development of ancient Chinese astronomy. The paintings of court-yard, farming and animal herding show the tomb-owner's everyday life, productive activities and economic condition, and provide important data for researching into the environmental evolution in the Maowusu Desert. The picture of the tomb-owner's going up to Heaven and the Queen Mother of the West's banqueting are embodiments of the concept of seeking for immortality.



山东临沂 晋墓的发掘

EXCAVATION OF JIN PERIOD TOMBS IN LINYI, SHANDONG

墓葬位于山东省临沂市市区洗砚池街北侧、王羲之故居公园东北部。2003年4月，临沂市在王羲之故居公园扩建工程施工中，发现一座规模较大的砖室墓(一号墓)，山东省文物考古研究所和临沂市文化局联合组成考古队进行了抢救发掘。6月初，又发现另一座砖室墓(二号墓)。两座墓葬的发掘，取得了重要成果。

两座墓东西相距30余米，墓向均向南。除墓门为石质外，其余均为砖筑。一号墓为双室墓，墓室东西宽7.55、南北长4.6、高3.4米。砌在夯筑的墓圹之内，墓底地面经过精心加工，采用石灰和土层层夯筑，夯筑的厚度达1米以上。墓分左右两个墓室，平面皆为长方形，券顶，系采用楔形砖单层起券，墓顶抹一层白灰封护。砖墙采用错缝平砌和“二顺一丁”的砌筑方式。墓室底部铺砖两层，呈龟背形凸起。两个墓室各有石质墓门，

一号墓全景
A Full View of Tomb 1

墓门皆为双扇，封闭严密。墓门外侧砌筑封门砖墙，将整个墓室封护起来。封门墙中部之上堆置有青瓷罐、酱釉瓷兽形水注、五铢钱、贝壳等物，或与封墓祭祀活动有关。门前东西两侧还各砌筑一道南北向挡土砖墙。

墓室内棺木已朽，仅存灰痕，但棺木表面的髹漆尚存并基本保持原状，仍可看出棺木的形状和大小。其中西墓室一棺，已漂移移位，横置于墓室门口。棺内葬一人，骨架保存基本完好，头发还未完全腐烂，金簪、金钗仍然插在发髻上。11个金指环套在指骨上，金手镯则套在上肢骨上。棺内的其他随葬品有铜弩机、铁刀及铜器、瓷器、金串珠、金珰等。棺外的随葬品主要有铜器、瓷器和铁器，大部分随葬品放置于墓室的前部和东西两



铜神雀负雏熏炉（一号墓出土）
Bronze Incense Burner in the shape of Mythical Birds (from Tomb 1)



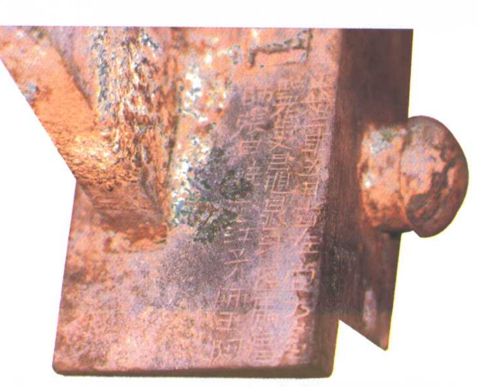
铜仙人骑兽器（一号墓出土）
Bronze Object in the shape of an Immortal riding an Animal (from Tomb 1)



铜鐎斗（一号墓出土）
Bronze *Jiaodou* Warming Vessel (from Tomb 1)



铜灯（一号墓出土）
Bronze Lamp (from Tomb 1)



铜弩机刻铭（一号墓出土）
Inscription on a Bronze Cross-bow (from Tomb 1)

一号墓东墓室部分随葬器物
Part of the Funeral Objects in the Eastern Chamber of Tomb 1





青瓷胡人骑兽烛台（一号墓出土）
Celadon Candlestick in the Shape of a Foreigner Riding an Animal (from Tomb 1)



青瓷鸡首壶（一号墓出土）
Chicken-head Celadon Pot (from Tomb 1)



青瓷钵（一号墓出土）
Celadon *Bo* Bowl (from Tomb 1)



青瓷四系罐（一号墓出土）
Four-looped Celadon Jar (from Tomb 1)



漆器底部朱书文字（一号墓出土）
Red Inscription on the Base of a Lacquered Vessel (from Tomb 1)



金珰（一号墓出土）
Gold Hat-ornament (from Tomb 1)



煤精雕刻小兽（一号墓出土）
Jet-sculptured Small Animal (Tomb 1)



漆器底部朱书文字（一号墓出土）
Red Inscription on the Base of a Lacquered Vessel (from Tomb 1)

侧，如陶器全部在墓室前部。东墓室埋葬两人，各有小木棺，也因漂移移位至墓室的两个角上。木棺仅长1.2米，同样仅存灰痕，但髹漆尚存，棺内各葬一孩童，骨骼保存尚好。经初步鉴定：两个墓室的3具骨架均为未成年人，其中西墓室墓主年龄约在六七岁左右，处于正在换牙的时节，其乳齿(门齿)已经掉落，恒齿才长出一点；东墓室的两具人骨，骨骼纤细，为婴幼儿。

墓葬出土随葬品十分丰富，计有铜器、瓷器、陶器、漆器、铁器、金器及玉、琥珀、玛瑙、煤精等随葬品250余件(套)。其中瓷器主要为南方风格的青瓷，器形有鸡首壶、盘口壶、四系罐、双系罐、钵、碗、水注等。陶器主要为盘和高足盘，其中平盘多为漆衣陶。铜器有熏炉、鼎、魁、盉、镳斗、熨斗、灯、弩机、带钩等。金器主要为装饰品，有手镯、钗、簪、铃、串珠、珰、指环等等。铁器有刀、灯、镜诸类。墓葬随葬漆器数量也很多，但多腐朽，可辨器形的有奁、壶、耳杯、盘、勺等。

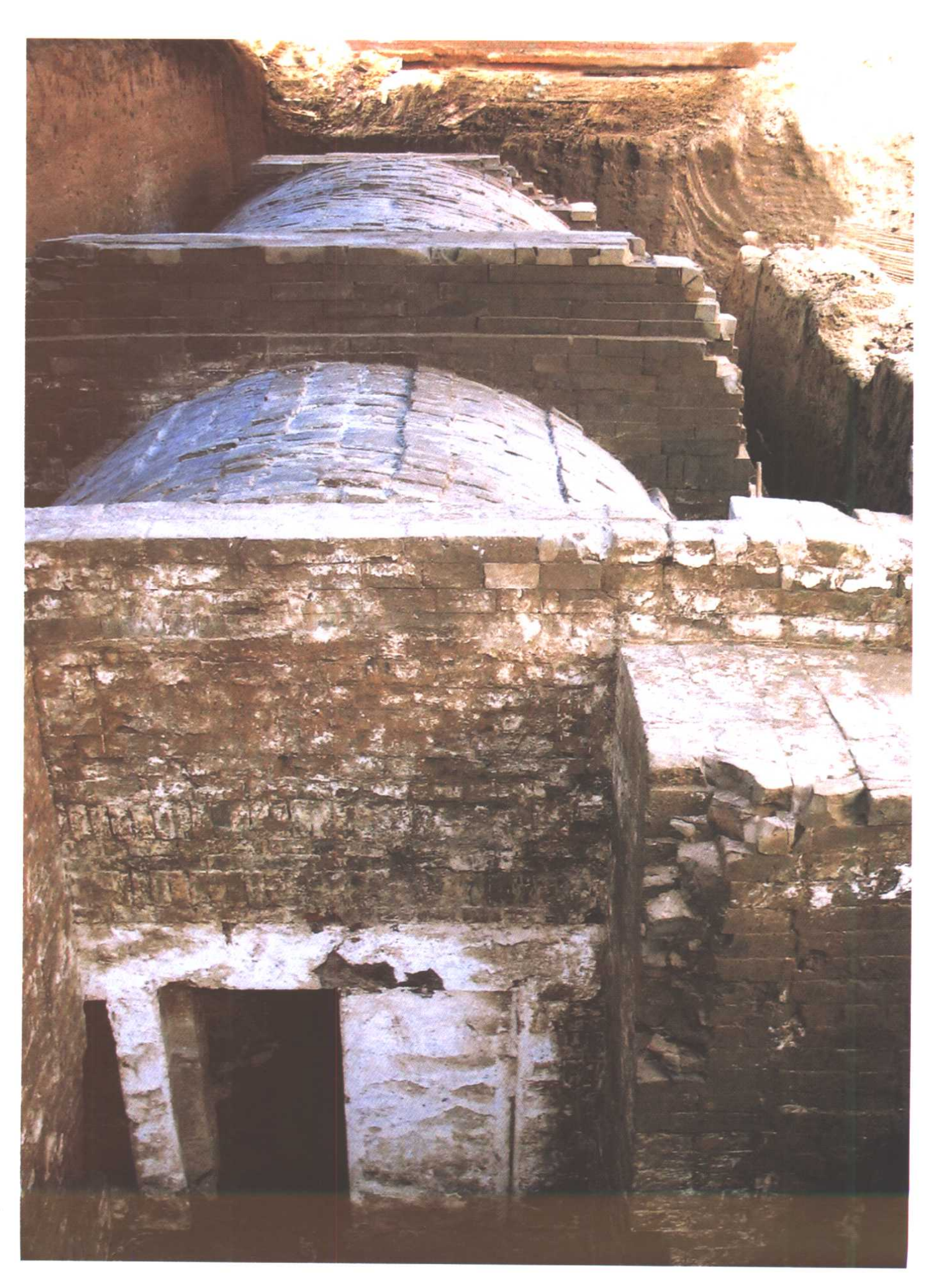
在出土随葬品当中，尤以青瓷胡人骑兽烛台、铜仙人骑兽器、铜神雀负雏熏炉等器物造型优美；铜弩机上刻有“正始二年五月十日左尚方造……”等30余字铭

文；部分漆器的底部有清晰的朱书文字，内容有"太康七年李次上劳"、"太康八年王女上牢"和"十年李平上牢"、"李山自用"、"赵□上牢"、"官"等文字。

二号墓位于一号墓以西，为南北向的单砖室墓，墓前有斜坡状墓道，地面用石灰加工平整，墓向南。墓葬由甬道和墓室组成，南北全长13米。其中主室南北长6.64、宽4.1、高2.78米；甬道南北长2.94、宽2.9、高2.8米。甬道南有石门，门外用砖封堵。门外两侧有高3.3米的砖垛。在甬道与主墓室间还有一道厚重的双扇石门。墓室和甬道皆为券顶，使用楔形砖双层起券。墓底铺砖两层，也呈龟背状凸起。砖墙主要采用"两顺一丁"的砌筑方式。

二号墓两次被盗，残存随葬品较少。甬道内残存陶灯1件；墓室内残存随葬品有铜器、瓷器、铁器等20余件(套)，有铜虎子、瓷灯、玛瑙珠、金钉等。

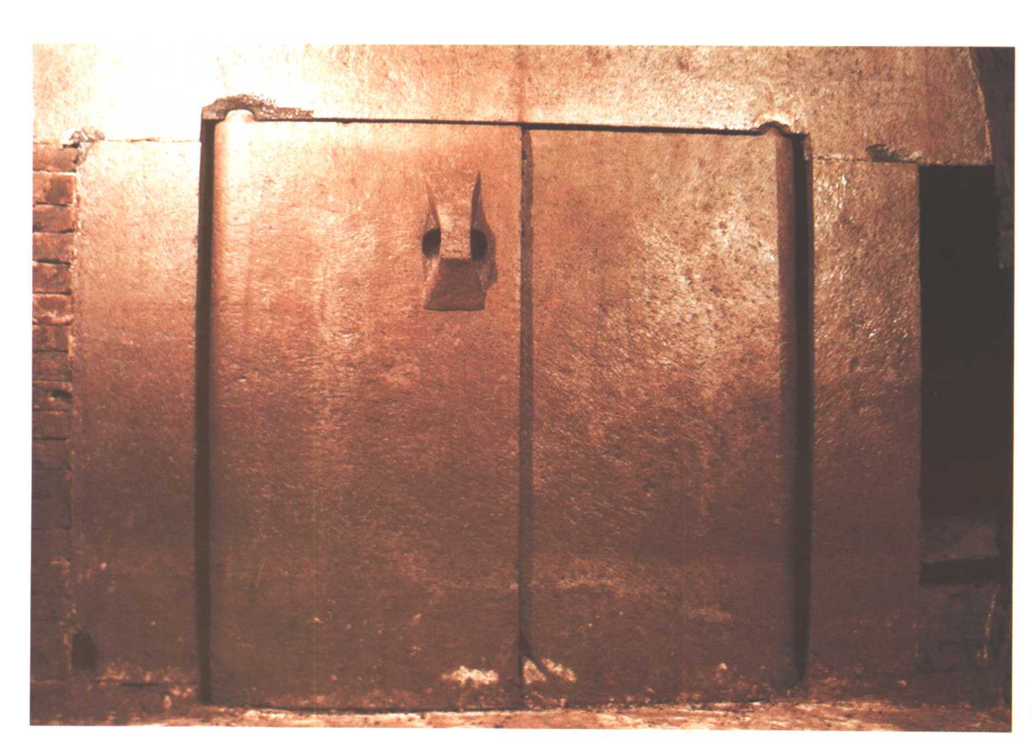
墓室内有棺木2具，均腐朽成灰，但通过残存的棺木髹漆可判断棺木的大小和形状。发现的2具散乱人骨架，初步观察均属成年人，证明此墓为一座合葬墓。



二号墓外景
An Exterior View of Tomb 2

从一号墓葬的形制结构、随葬品的器物组合特点和纪年资料初步判断，墓葬的埋葬年代，其上限不超过西晋武帝太康十年(289年)，随葬品中，40余件青瓷器均具有较为典型的西晋特征，铜器中有些明显具有东汉至三国时期的特点，漆器上的朱书文字纪年较为集中，因此初步推断一号墓葬的年代约属西晋晚期。二号墓葬虽然整体结构与一号墓不同，又经过盗扰，残存随葬品较少，也没有纪年资料，但两座墓葬在构筑方式以及使用的筑墓材料方面都十分接近，而且两座墓葬相距仅30余米，方向一致。因此二号墓的年代当与一号墓葬时代较为接近，应属于同一时期的墓葬。

两座墓葬规模较大、构筑方式考究、出土文物丰富精美，墓主应具有较强的经济实力或政治势力，或与当时的王室家族、达官显族有一定关系。



二号墓主室石门
Stone Gate of the Main Chamber in Tomb 2



铜虎子（二号墓出土）
Bronze Chamber Pot (from Tomb 2)



陶灯（二号墓出土）
Pottery Lamp (from Tomb 2)



玛瑙珠、金钉、金饰（二号墓出土）
Agate Beads and Gold Nails and Ornaments (from Tomb 2)

These tombs lie on the northern side of Xiyanchi Street in Linyi City proper, Shandong Province, in the northeast of the Wang Xizhi Residence Park, and were excavated in April to June 2003.

The two graves face to the south and are over 30 m apart from the eastern one to the other in the west. Tomb 1 has double brick chambers arranged side by side. Either of them has a stone gate and a rectangular plan. They contain three corpuses under age: one in the western chamber, the other two in the eastern one. The whole tomb yielded rich funeral objects, which number 250 pieces (sets) and fall into bronzes, porcelain, pottery, lacquer, iron and gold wares, and jade, amber, agate and jet artifacts. Among them are an exquisitely made bronze incense burner and a celadon candlestick. Some lacquered vessels bear on the base clear red inscriptions reading "Li Ci's offerings in the seventh year of Taikang reign," "Lady Wang's offerings in the eighth year of Taikang reign" and the like.

Tomb 2 is a single-chambered brick grave and contains a couple's joint burial. It has been robbed and yielded only a few objects, including bronze chamber pots and porcelain lamps.

The two tombs belong to the Western Jin period. Judging from their rather large size, excellent constructing workmanship and rich, exquisite funeral objects, the tomb-owners must have had strong economic and political force ad might have been related to the then influential Wang family or other officials and noblemen.

南京大行宫地区
六朝建康都城考古



ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE SIX DYNASTIES CAPITAL JIANKANG IN THE DAXINGGONG AREA, NANJING

六朝都城建康(今南京)在我国古都发展史上具有承前启后的重要作用，然而，由于这座著名古都深埋在现代繁华南京城之下，难以进行大面积考古勘探和发掘，成为六朝都城研究的极大遗憾。近年，南京新一轮大规模的城市建设，为六朝建康都城和宫城的考古发掘提供了前所未有的机遇。自2001年5月~2003年5月，经过国家文物局批准，南京市博物馆考古部配合城市建设有计划、有重点地对所涉地点进行一系列抢救性考古发掘，发掘面积累计约1万平方米。

大行宫地区的考古勘探及发掘工作从2002年3月开始，截至目前，已对8个地点进行了大面积考古发掘。其中太平南路东侧的南京图书馆新馆、新浦新世纪广场等工地的考古发掘终获突破性进展，发现了六朝时期道路、城墙、桥梁、房址、排水沟和砖井等重要建筑遗迹。

发现南北向、东西向道路各一条。南北向道路位于新浦新世纪广场工地北部，方向为南偏西25°。它向北跨越今中山东路延伸至南京图书馆新馆工地，上下叠压有从孙吴至南朝的多个时期的路面。路幅早晚东西摆动明显，东晋道路在孙吴旧路基础上向西位移约6米，南朝道路又在东晋旧路的基础上向东扩展近10米。各时期道路两侧对称分布有宽窄不等的砖砌路沟，其中早期道路最窄，路面宽15.4米，两侧排水沟上口宽超过5米，深逾2米，路面中央又以两条浅水沟分为三部分。南朝时期道路最宽，路面宽达23.3米，两侧砖砌路沟宽约2、深约0.6米。东晋时期道路亦见“一路三途”现象。新浦工地的东晋道路两侧为砖铺路面，路面保存有清晰的



发掘现场
Excavation Site



东晋时期道路全景
A Panoramic View of the Road of the Eastern Jin Period

车辙印迹，中央为夯土路面，从砖侧发现的纪年铭文看，这一砖道铺筑于成帝和康帝时期。东西向道路位于南京图书馆新馆工地北部，与前述南北向道路相互垂直，亦上下叠压从孙吴至南朝的多个时期的路面。南朝晚期的道路保存完好，路面宽约20米，两侧砖砌路沟宽约0.85米。

发现的东晋至南朝时期的夯土城墙位于东西向道路的北侧。它的使用可以分为三个阶段，各阶段夯土城墙的外侧都发现有包砌砖墙。其中早期阶段的城墙基槽宽12.4、残深1.4米。晚期阶段的夯土城墙残存高0.7米，夯土纯净，结构致密，夯层厚5~10厘米，墙基中相间夯打木桩，城墙内侧勒脚处则填筑一层未经修整的大石块。勘探确认这段东西向城墙东延后向北折拐。折拐后的南北向夯土城墙从早至晚逐渐增宽。晚期阶段的夯土城墙宽13.15、残存高0.1~0.45米，墙体东侧(外侧)的一段长11.5米的包砖墙保存较好，采用双砖纵向平铺和单砖立砌的方法砌筑。由于晚期阶段夯土城墙东侧扩展的部分加筑在东晋、孙吴路沟之上，土质松软，故在墙基下每隔2~3米左右设一夯土墩台。已经发现的4个墩台平面均呈长“凸”字形。东西向夯土城墙的外侧还发现有多个时期的壕沟。其中南朝时期的壕沟宽5.6、深



东晋道路东侧路沟
Eastern Road-side Ditch of the Eastern Jin Period



东晋路沟局部
Detail of the Road-side Ditch



房址之间南朝砖砌排水沟
Brick Drainage-ditch of the Southern Dynasties Period between House-foundations

1.1米，局部发现有护岸砖墙。孙吴时期的壕沟宽9.75、深约2米，壕沟两岸有护岸木桩。

在东西向壕沟与南北向道路交汇处发现一座六朝早期木桥。桥面板已不存，桥桩保存较好。共发现两排6根桥桩，架埋于壕沟中。从桥桩的排列看，为单孔木桥，东西宽约4.7、桥孔南北间距约4.5米。架桥部位的壕沟两岸相间分布有较粗的护岸木桩。北岸桥桩与护岸木桩之间发现一段残长约4.6米的护桥砖墙，宽0.8、残高0.1～0.55米。南侧桥桩距壕沟南岸尚有3.8米的一段距离，其间填筑碎石砖块、树枝以及体量巨大的石构件等用以加固保护南岸桥体。

发现的其他建筑遗迹还有10余座砖构房址。房址规模、形制不一。以规模最大的F8为例，南北宽12.5、东西残长13.5米。从柱洞分布及其他保留的遗迹情况看，F8应为面阔五间、进深三间，北墙中部尚存宽2.1米的门道，墙内有砖铺活动面，墙外有一周廊道，廊道外为砖砌散水和排水沟。在这些房址之间还发现有多处较大规模的砖砌排水沟和砖井。南朝砖井共发现5口，多保存完好。井底皆铺木板，井壁多用砖砌筑，但亦见部分井壁底部木板上加砌特制的灰陶井圈，井圈侧面设有4个进水孔。大多井内出土有残毁的方形圆口石井栏，并


东侧城墙基础夯墩
Rammed-earth Foundation of the Eastern Section of a City-wall

发现了木构井亭和砖砌井台遗存。

出土的陶、瓷、铜、铁、石等类遗物数量庞大，其中以砖瓦等建筑材料占大宗。仅各类瓦当即近600件，类型多样，依当面纹饰可分云纹、人面、兽面、莲花四类，多图案清晰，颇具时代特点。相当一部分建筑用砖的侧面和端面模印有各类图案和文字。文字砖内容可分纪年、纪事、方位、用途、姓名等多类，有助于对各类建筑遗迹具体时代和性质的考定。此外，还发现了不少釉下彩绘青瓷器残片，其器形有盘口壶、洗、盏等。

大行宫地区的上述考古发现是迄今为止六朝建康都城的最为重要的收获，发现的路、墙、壕、井、桥等重要遗迹均为首次发现，其规模、等级非同寻常，毫无疑问应与六朝建康都城有关。发现证明，大行宫及其以北今总统府东西一线是六朝建康都城的核心地区。发现的相互垂直的两条道路，对研究六朝建康都城主轴线方向及都城布局具有重要的学术价值。发现的两段城墙初步分析很可能与建康宫城(台城)有关，特别是南墙北折的拐点是今后确认建康宫城四至范围的重要坐标点。目前大行宫地区六朝建康都城的考古发掘及探寻工作仍在进行之中。


六朝早期木桥遗迹
Remains of a Timber Bridge of the Early Southern Dynasties Period



人面纹瓦当
Human Face Design Tile-end

云纹瓦当
Cloud Design Tile-end

莲花纹瓦当
Lotus-flower Design Tile-end

Nanjing was the capital Jiankang of the Six Dynasties. But for a long period, the city and its central palace city had not found. In March 2002 to April 2003, the Archaeological Department of Nanjing Municipal Museum, with the approval from the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, curried out an extensive rescuing excavation on nearly ten construction sites in the Daxinggong area within the city of Nanjing proper. In the opened area of 10,000 sq m, they obtained breakthrough-marking achievements through excavation on the construction sites of the New Century Square and the Nanjing Library's new buildings. The major discoveries are as follows:

A road extending from north to south. The remains include road surfaces superimposed on each other, covering several periods from Sun Wu to Southern Dynasties times. On the two side of the road surfaces are different-sized brick ditches of successive periods. The road of the Southern Dynasties period reaches 23. 3 m in width; that of the Eastern Jin period has a brick-paved surface on either side and bears clear traces of carriage tracks.

An east–west rammed-earth city-wall of the Southern Dynasties period and its north-turning section. The former is 12.4 m wide for the foundation ditch while the latter 13.15 m for the wall body. They functioned in three phases.

Ditches of two periods on the southern side of the east–west city wall. At the junction of the earlier ditch with a north–south road, a timber bridge was found in a rather good condition. To the south of the ditches, an east–west road intersects vertically with the north–south road. Of them the late Southern Dynasties period road measures 20 m in width.

More than ten spots of brick house foundations. Between them are large-sized brick drainage ditches and wells, and remains of timber sheds and brick platforms were discovered around some wells.

Thousands of pottery, porcelain, iron and stone objects. Of them, the tile-ends alone number nearly 600. They bear cloud, human-face, animal-mask and lotus-flower designs and constitute the richest batch among the so far recorded tile-ends of the Six Dynasties period.

The above-mentioned city-walls, ditches, roads and bridge are all discovered for the first time in the archaeology of the six Dynasties capital Jiankang. They are unusual in scale and rank. The two roads vertically intersecting with each other have very great academic importance to the study of the layout of the city. The two sections of city-wall might have been related with the palace-city of Jiankang, especially the north-turning point of the southern wall can be taken to be an important coordinate point for determining the four boundaries and area of the palace-city.

吉林集安
高句丽王城与王陵

KOGURYO ROYAL CITIES AND MAUSOLEUMS IN JI'AN, JILIN

位于吉林省南部集安市境内的高句丽时期考古遗存，包括著名的高句丽早中期都城——国内城、丸都山城以及10余座高句丽王陵。2003年3～10月，吉林省文物考古研究所在地方文物部门的配合下，对国内城、丸都山城及部分王陵进行了考古发掘与调查清理。

国内城

国内城位于今集安市市区内，大部分区域已为现代城区所叠压或覆盖。此次对国内城的北垣、西垣进行了考古清理；对拆迁后的集安市政府办公楼及体育场区域进行了考古发掘。

北垣清理出门址1处、马面4个。东北角转角两侧各置一个马面，这一结果修正了以往学术界认为国内城城垣四角均设角楼的推想。北垣中部偏西位置处发现的城门址不见于以往任何文献记载，其发现将促使学术界重新审视国内城城门的设置情况。同时，该城门的东西两侧各置一座马面，这一结构也否定了关于国内城各门均设瓮城的观点。

西垣的成果集中体现在西南角，西南角楼是迄今为止国内城城垣四角可以确认的唯一一处角楼遗迹。在该



国内城东北角
Northeastern Corner of the Guoneicheng City-walls



国内城出土东晋青瓷罐
Celadon Jar of the Eastern Jin Period from Guoneicheng City

国内城出土东晋青瓷坛
Celadon Jud of the Eastern Jin Period from Guoneicheng City

角楼以北33.8米处发现了一座马面，其间为一段现存最好的高句丽时期城墙。楔形石饰面、逐级内收的墙体虽历经千余年的风雨冲刷仍不失雄浑气势。

体育场区域清理出两座结构较为完整的回字形地面式建筑。该区出土的东晋时期浙江地区瓷窑烧制的青瓷，是高句丽与中原王朝进行物质文化交流的直接物证。

丸都山城

丸都山城是国家文物局2001年立项批准的为期三年的考古发掘项目，截至本年度，先后清理发掘了宫殿址、瞭望台址、南城门址(1号门址)、西南城门址(2号门址)。

宫殿址位于山城东坡中央较平缓的台地上，石墙环

丸都山城宫殿址
Palace Ruins in the Mountain-city Wandu

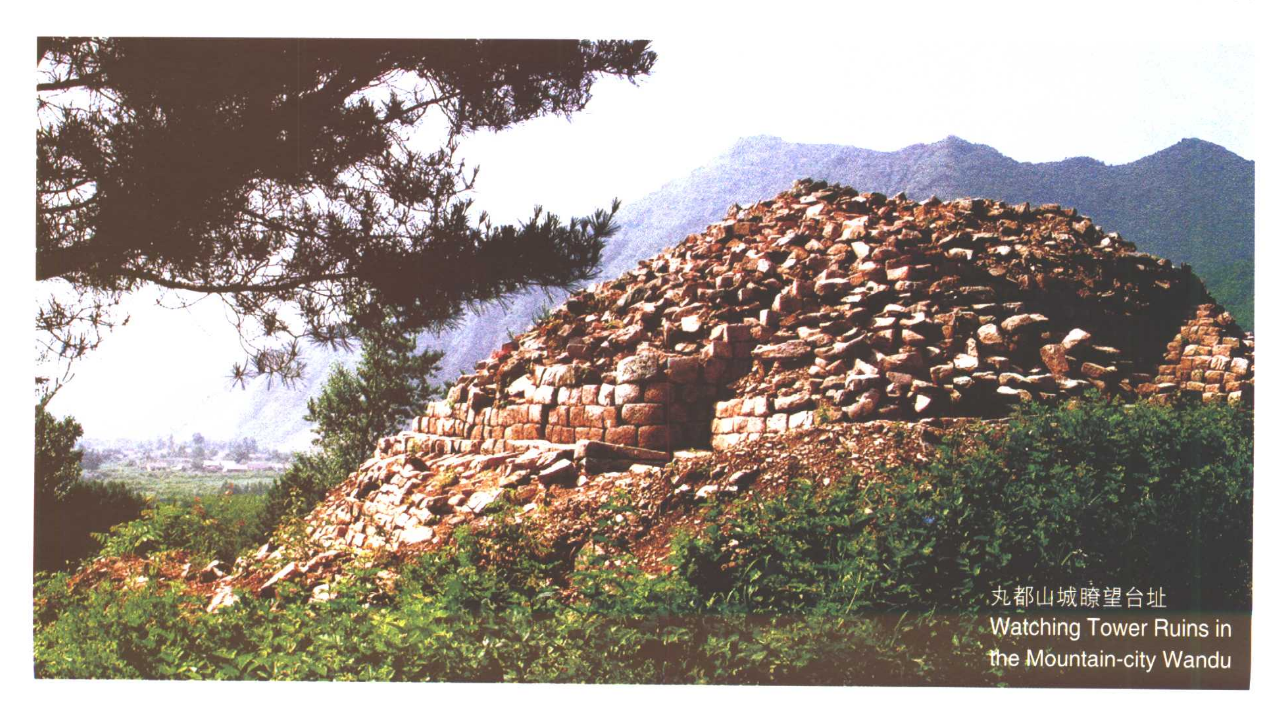
丸都山城出土戗脊兽面纹瓦当
Animal Mask Design Tile-end of a Hip from the Mountain-city Wandu

丸都山城出土忍冬莲纹瓦当
Acanthus Design Tile-end from the Mountain-city Wandu

丸都山城出土"小兄"铭文筒瓦
"Xiao Xiong 小兄" inscribed Semi-cylindric Tile from the Mountain-city Wandu

绕的宫殿区整体轮廓略呈长方形，所有建筑坐东朝西，依地势形成三级阶地的建筑格局，每一级阶地均有一组长方形或方形建筑。第一层阶地的北侧为一座方形建筑，其南是较为宽敞的活动广场；第二层阶地南侧的两座八角形建筑，其建筑格局较为独特，第二层阶地后侧修有回廊；第三层阶地上是横贯南北的成组建筑。宫殿址区域的总面积近8000平方米，透过残存的建筑基址仍可强烈地感受到其当年所拥有的恢宏气势。宫殿址区域内出土了大量以瓦类为主的建筑材料，有兽面、忍冬莲纹瓦当和众多带有刻画文字、纹饰、符号的瓦片。

瞭望台址位于山城南部的一座山丘上，平面略呈圆角长方形，正面外缘墙体用凸面楔形石垒砌，内侧置两



丸都山城瞭望台址
Watching Tower Ruins in the Mountain-city Wandu

条登台阶梯。从出土遗物看，其顶部原有木构建筑。

南城门址位于南城墙正中部，城门依山势内凹具有内接瓮城的特点，是出入山城的主要通道。城门受损程度较甚，仅残存门址豁口，推测门道宽约10米。门道附近散落有大量瓦片，表明其上曾有建筑。城门东西两侧的城墙保存状况较好，墙体外缘使用楔形石垒砌，墙芯部位以梭形石与之咬合，利用错缝垒砌方式使墙体结构浑然一体。城门两侧墙下分别营建有排水设施，表明高句丽时期已经具有完善的筑城理念和高超技艺。

南墙西部的西南城门址(2号门址)，是山城的另一重要通道。该城门筑有双重瓮城，形制较为奇特。

王陵

本年度重点复查了一批可能是王陵的大型积石墓，测绘之前对其中的部分墓葬做了一些边角、结构上的清理。

以往所知结构较为清楚的王陵首推将军坟与太王陵，这是一种阶坛石室墓。阶坛为方形，以大块山石摆砌，周边包以雕琢精细的花岗岩面石，外侧立置巨石加以倚护。将军坟筑有逐级收分的7级阶坛，墓室构筑于上部，门向西南，内置2具棺床。其用材之考究，砌筑之严谨令人感叹，被赞誉为“东方金字塔”。太王陵现存8级阶坛，虽受损较严重，但气势犹存。墓室位于顶部，墓门西南向，室内有石椁，椁内置棺床。石室墓是高句丽积石墓中较晚的形制。

数量最多的是阶坛圹室墓，其圹室构筑于墓顶，平面呈方形或长方形，深0.5~0.8米，四壁以稍加修整的



将军坟
General Tomb

太王陵
Haotaiwang Mausoleum



太王陵出土镂花带具
Openwork Belt–ornament from the Haotaiwang Mausoleum



太王陵出土鎏金镂花马镫
Gilt Stirrup from the Haotaiwang Mausoleum



太王陵出土鎏金案足
Gilt Table–leg from the Haotaiwang Mausoleum



太王陵出土铭文铜铃
Inscribed Small Bronze Bell from the Haotaiwang Mausoleum

块石砌筑，底铺小鹅卵石或碎山石。在禹山墓区540号墓的圹室中，发现有木椁残迹。此类墓的阶坛多为逐级收分的方坛，平面作方形、长方形或梯形。一般底层阶坛用石较大，修琢规整，其上各级阶坛只略作修整，石块规格变小。

另外还有一种阶墙石圹墓，其阶坛外围系用石板自地表砌筑起来的墙体，阶墙高矮间隔不等，外观亦呈中高边低的阶梯状。由于此类墓多数建于斜坡上，地势低的一侧，常筑有多层辅坛，以防止内侧阶墙垮塌。辅坛的外侧亦筑有阶墙，外面再用大块石条倚护。墓圹皆筑于墓顶，其作法系于墓顶辅垫碎石或鹅卵石，置棺椁后再于周边堆石封盖，无明显圹墙。

从墓上采集和出土的遗物看，上述三种墓葬形制有时代上的差异，筑有阶墙的墓葬可能较早。

在各陵周围的探沟中发现了诸如散水、排水沟、陵墙、房址、祭台等多种附属设施。

在洗劫之后的盗坑、盗沟中清理出千余件文物标本，既有可资断代的陶器、釉陶器，也有代表墓主身份的金器、鎏金器；既有日常生活用具，也有车马具和各种装饰品。太王陵中出土的錾有“好太王”、“辛卯年”的铭文铜铃，为墓主的确认提供了新的佐证。临江墓和“小白碑”墓发现的人形车辖表明，车具不仅用于随葬，也用于祭祀。千秋墓的莲纹瓦当和麻线2100号墓的卷云纹瓦当，具有不同的风格。七星山871号墓和将军坟不同造型的筒瓦，也显现出两者年代上的差别。麻线2100号墓出土的直径达38厘米的铁镜，说明了高句丽和辽北三燕的文化联系。太王陵发现的鎏金案足、鎏金冠饰、鎏金镂花马镫，是高句丽精湛金属加工工艺的充分展示。

国内城与丸都山城相距2.5公里，两者相互依附，互为都城，在高句丽历史发展进程中起过重要的作用。周围王陵虽经盗掘，但结构基本清楚，通过遗物已可编年。所有这些都极大地拓展了学术视野，进一步推动高句丽研究走向深入。



禹山992号墓
Tomb 992 on Mt. Yushan



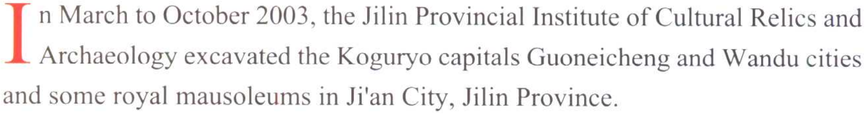
千秋墓出土莲花瓦当
Lotus-flower Design Tile-end from the Qianqiu Tomb



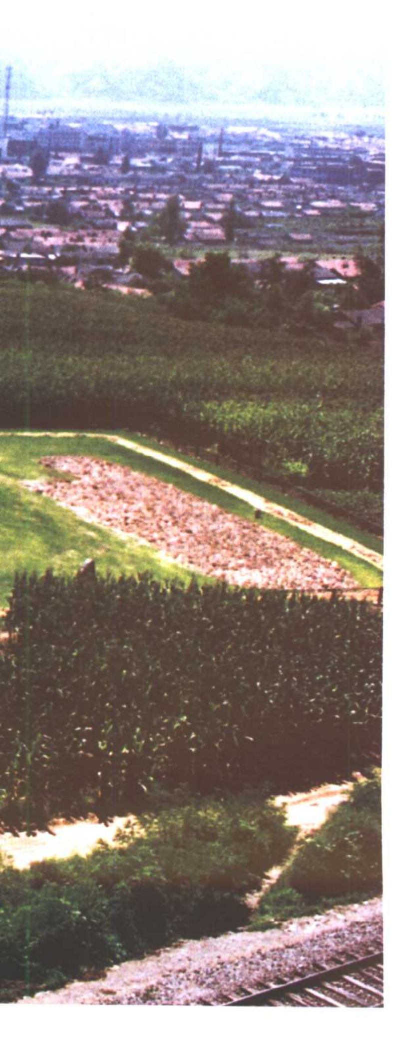
临江墓出土人形车辖
Human-figure-shaped Linchpin from the Linjiang Tomb



麻线2100号墓出土卷云纹瓦当
Cloud Design Tile-end from a Maxian Tomb 2100



In March to October 2003, the Jilin Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology excavated the Koguryo capitals Guoneicheng and Wandu cities and some royal mausoleums in Ji'an City, Jilin Province.



The excavation of ruined city-walls of Guoneicheng amended the inference on the constructing way of the corners of the Guoneicheng city-walls previously taken as truth in academic circles. The discovery of the western gate of the northern city-wall will make them restudy the layout of the Guoneicheng city-gates. The revelation of the "回"-shaped surface house foundations in the city provided new data for understanding the buildings of Guoneicheng. The unearthed Central Plains celadon of the Eastern Jin period has important academic value to researching into the relationship between Koguryo and the Central Plains.

In the mountain-city Wandu, archaeologists revealed vestiges of the palace area, watching tower and southern and southwestern city-gates. The results constitute a batch of extremely important material to inquiring into the layout, buildings and gate structure of the city.

The excavation of some Koguryo royal mausoleums preliminarily clarified that in the territory of Ji'an, there exist three types of Koguryo royal mausoleums: stone-chambered tombs on terraces, earthen-pit tombs in terraces, and cists in terraces with stone retaining walls. The unearthed objects much contribute to the chronological study of these monuments. It is especially important that the small bronze bell from the Haotaiwang mausoleum bears the inscription "Haotaiwang 好太王," a piece of new evidence for identifying the tomb-owner. The gilt table-legs, crown ornaments and openwork stirrups from the tomb well represent the exquisite metal working technology of Koguryo.

大同操场城

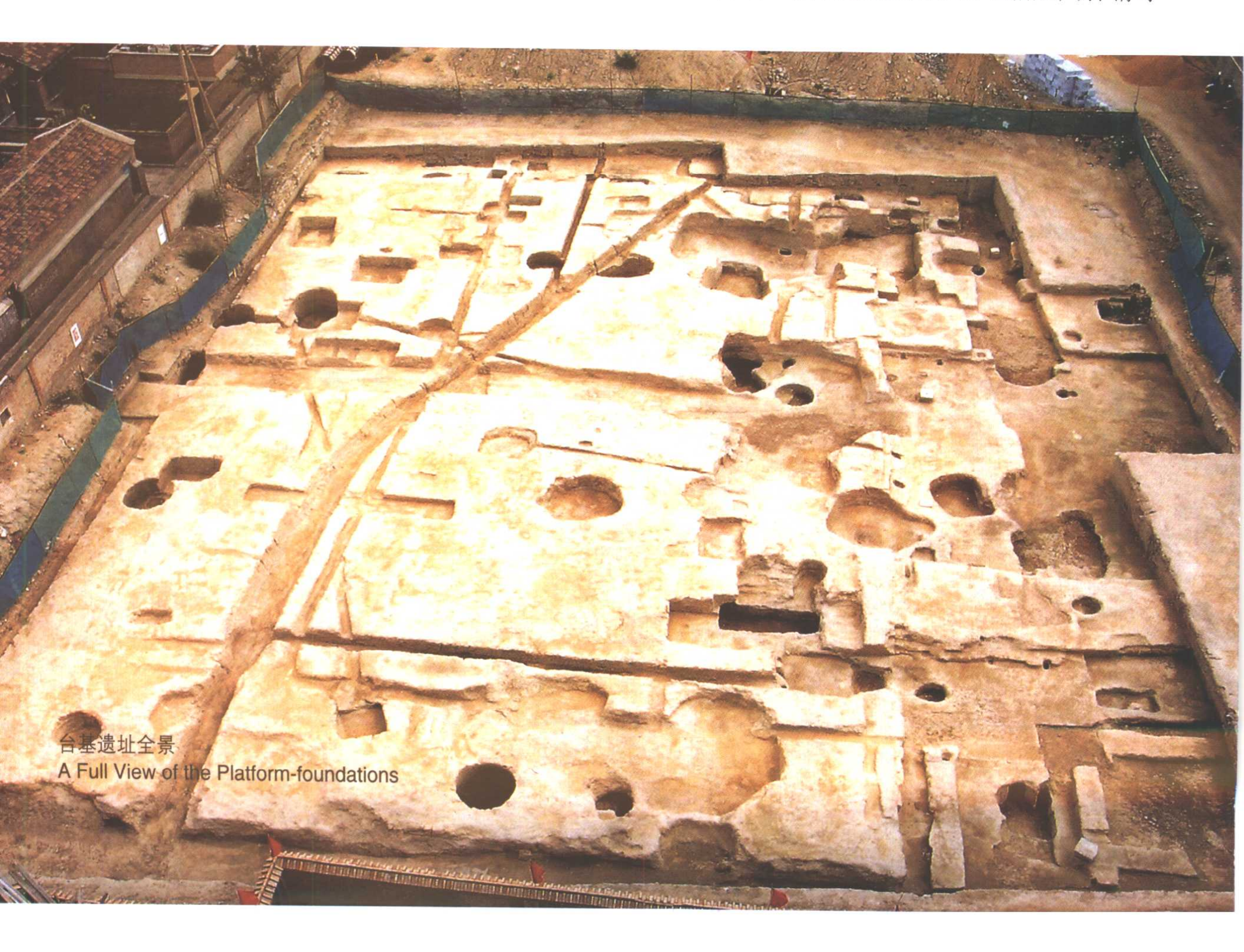
北魏大型建筑遗址

BUILDING-SITE OF THE NORTHERN WEI PERIOD AT CAOCHANGCHENG, DATONG

遗址位于山西省大同市城北的操场城街中心偏东处，北距大同火车站约1350米，南距明代大同府城北垣550米，西距操场城街89米，南距操场城东街145米。由于这是在平城范围内进行的第一次科学考古发掘，内涵及周围关系尚不清楚，所以暂将该遗址定名为“大同北魏操场城一号遗址”。

遗址是2003年3月中旬发现的，由山西省考古研究所负责组织发掘，大同市考古研究所配合，组成省市联合考古队抢救发掘该遗址。首次发掘了一个北魏大型建筑遗址。

发掘分为前后两期，前期是配合基本建设，在钻探基础上，布5×5米的探方62个，共揭露面积1500余平方米。地层堆积情况是：第一层是近现代扰乱层，厚0.5～1米；第二层以辽金遗迹为主，包括元、明、清时



台基遗址全景

A Full View of the Platform-foundations

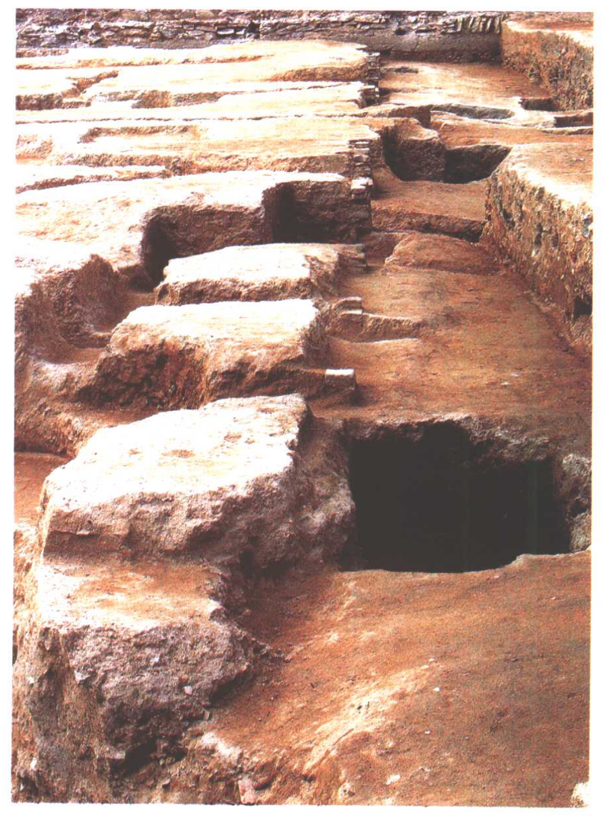
期，深1～1.6米；第三层是北魏夯土层，深1.2～2.5米；第四层是汉代文化层，深2.5～3米。北魏夯土台基位于第三层，是一建筑遗址，遗址表层已完全被破坏，不见柱础、柱洞、门阶等。北魏夯土层厚约1.7米，汉文化层厚约0.5～1米。夯土层上有许多后代尸骨坑、灰坑、井口和管道沟等。后代灰坑打破北魏夯土层，从灰坑坑壁看，北魏夯土层坐落在一个基槽内，基槽深1米左右，剖面呈敞口的梯形。夯层厚约0.1～0.12米，夯窝为圜底形，直径0.06～0.07米左右。夯土层下，有的部位已到细沙层，有的部位是汉代灰坑和北魏早期灰坑。通过发掘可以认定，夯土层是北魏建筑基址，但由于北部和东部的遗址已延伸到建设单位占地范围之外，所以不能确定这个遗址的总面积。

为搞清基址全貌，国家文物局通知该项目由被动发掘转为主动发掘，发掘东部遗址。5月起展开后期发掘，又向东部开口900平方米，布5×5米探方20个，又在北部利用空隙扩方5个，在东边南部扩方1.5米。经过半个多月的紧张发掘，台基东部和北部边缘被完全揭露，遗址面貌清楚地呈现出来。就发掘情况看，发掘面北部为北魏大型建筑台基遗址，平面呈长方形，东西长44.4、南北宽31.8米，面积约1400平方米，原为高出地面的建筑台基，据残存台基看，高出原地面0.6米。台基坐北朝南，方向187°，南侧有东西两条斜坡踏道，各宽4米多，呈斜坡状。北侧正中也有一条斜坡踏道，宽3.6米，长度不详。在发掘面南部低于遗址台基的1000平方米范围内，除东西两阶外，还发现有路面、墙基、灰坑、柱洞等遗迹。有的时代为辽金，有的可能要早，遗址西南的墙基甚至可能是建筑台基的附属小建筑。

出土遗物主要是建筑构件，数量最多的是北魏磨光黑色筒瓦和被烧过的磨光红黄色的筒瓦和板瓦，最大的板瓦长81、宽73、厚5厘米，最大的筒瓦长72厘米。其次是汉代的筒瓦和板瓦，有各种瓦片近万件。此外还有从汉代、北魏到辽金的陶器、瓦当、瓦钉、箭镞、石柱础、鸱尾、琉璃构件、石雕残片、瓷器、铁器、花纹砖、绘着红彩的白灰皮、铜泡钉等，反映出这里曾存在过一座宫殿性质的大型建筑。出土遗物最大特点是北魏各种形制的瓦到处都有，还有少量明堂遗址不见的烧制质量很高的黑色磨光厚砖和黑色磨光薄砖。

该遗址的时代是北魏，与平城明堂遗址相比较，出土建筑材料更加丰富，还有平城明堂遗址所不见的文字瓦当，在该遗址下，有北魏早期的灰坑，出土的筒瓦残片比较薄，因此其年代可能是从北魏平城中期到平城晚期，始建年代尚需求证，后期存在的年代可能与明堂遗址相近。

这次考古发掘具有重大价值：1．该遗址是迄今为止在北魏平城内发现并发掘的第一处建筑遗址，而且是大型建筑基址，在遗址表面、周围和灰坑填土中，发现并出土了大量的北魏筒瓦、板瓦、瓦当碎片以及汉代的筒瓦和板瓦碎片，其中北魏瓦占到90%以上，筒瓦、板瓦主要由磨光黑瓦组成，瓦当有“大代万岁”、“皇□□岁”、“皇□□□”、“万岁富贵”、“传祚无穷”、“永□寿长”等文字瓦当和莲花、兽头、莲花化生等纹饰瓦当，均非贵族豪宅、官署衙门所用之物，品级极高，气概非凡，帝王色彩鲜明，皇家气息浓厚。这些瓦当应属该遗址之



台基东沿

Eastern Edge of the Palace Platform—foundations



遗址出土筒瓦
Semi-cylindric Tile from the Site

遗址出土板瓦
Flat Tile from the Site

残瓦当
Broken Tile-end

瓦钉
Tile Nail

残瓦当
Broken Tile-end

人面纹贴面砖
Surfacing Brick with Human Face Design

残瓦当
Broken Tile-end

建筑构件，与夯土台基以及磨光砖瓦、陶制脊饰等都是该建筑的组成部分。而且该遗址处于平城北部，因此该遗址可能就是寻找已久的北魏宫殿建筑遗址。但由于遗址破坏严重，出土资料所载信息有限，暂时不能推断该遗址具体是什么宫殿遗址。

2．“人面纹”贴面砖、“皇□□岁”、“永□寿长”、“皇□□□”等瓦当和鸱尾等建筑构件都是首次在北魏平城遗址中发现，“大代万岁”瓦当以前只有收集品，此次也有出土，表明了其与宫殿建筑有直接关系。

3．遗址出现大量有文字的筒瓦和半瓦，内容大多是制作工匠的名字，共百余件，均刻划于筒瓦舌面和板瓦背部，字体有楷、隶、草三种，可辨文字有：“头”、“容”、“查”、“黄”、“王”、“禾”、“太”、“田”、“奴”、“月”、“德”、“吴”、“齐”、“高”、“祖”、“受”、“天”、“伏”、“午”、“可”、“抚”、“戎”、“斗岁”、“道”、“众”等。类似文字瓦，在平城明堂遗址也发现许多，反映了皇家作坊的一些信息和两个遗址之间的联系。

4．此次发掘的北魏夯土建筑遗址直接压在汉代遗址上，汉代文化层中出土大量的绳纹、布纹、菱形纹筒瓦、板瓦和日用陶器残片，说明这里可能是汉平城遗址。据《南齐书》记载，太武帝时，“截平城西为宫城”，与这次考古发现恰好互相印证，对探寻汉代平城县和北魏宫城的位置以及北魏平城布局皆有重大的学术价值。



遗址出土兽头瓦当
Animal-head Tile-end from the Site



遗址出土"大代万岁"残瓦当
"Da Dai Wan Sui 大代万岁"-inscribed Broken Tile-end from the Site



遗址出土带红彩的白灰皮
Red-painted White Coating from the Site

This site lies at Caochangcheng Street in northern Datong City, 550 m north of the seat of Datong Prefecture in the Ming period. It was excavated in April to July 2003. Based on the results of trial drilling, more than 90 5X5m-sized excavation squares were disposed. Combined with trial trenches and the expansion of squares, the excavated area totals above 2,500 sq m. In the north of the excavation area are the remaining palace platform of the Northern Wei period. It has a rectangular plan, measures 44.4 m in length from the east to the west and 31.8 m wide from the north to the south, occupying an area of 1,400 sq m, and faces to the south with an azimuth of 187°. At the ends of the southern side are two 4 m wide flights of steps; the middle of the northern side is also furnished with a flight with the wide measuring 3.8 m and the length unknown. In the southern excavation area, within an area of 1,000 sq m below the platform surface, an eastern terrace and a western one were found along with remaining road surfaces, wall foundations, ash-pits and post holes. The wall-foundations in the southwest of the site probably belong to a small-sized auxiliary building of the palace.

Among the unearthed objects, the most numerous are polished black semi-cylindric tiles and fire-trace-bearing polished reddish-yellow semi-cylindric and flat ones of the northern Wei period. The largest size is 81 cm long, 73 cm wide and 5 cm thick for the flat tiles, and 72 cm long for the semi-cylindric ones. The group next in number comprises nearly ten thousand shards of Han period semi-cylindric and flat tiles. The rest of finds include pottery utensils, tile-ends, tile-nails, arrowheads, plinth stones, owl-tail ridge ornaments, glazed structural members, broken stone sculptures, porcelain, iron ware, design-bearing bricks, red-painted white wall coatings and button-shaped bronze nails. The most distinct feature of the findings are that Northern Wei tiles of various forms are scattered everywhere in association with a small number of well-fired polished black bricks varying in thickness, which have not seen on the ruins of *mingtang* ritual halls. The rare emergence of intact bricks and tiles suggest that the buildings were destroyed many times.

This is the first building-site discovered and excavated so far in Pingcheng City of the Northern Wei period. It can be preliminarily identified as the remains of the Northern Wei imperial palace that had long been sought for.

西安

北周史君墓

SHI TOMB OF THE NORTHERN ZHOU PERIOD IN XI'AN



北周史君墓位于西安市未央区大明宫乡井上村东，与北周安伽墓相距约2.2公里。西安市文物保护考古所于2003年6～10月对该墓进行了考古发掘，出土了石门、石椁、石榻、金戒指、金币和金饰等珍贵文物。石刻遗物均采用浮雕彩绘贴金作装饰，图像内容涉及汉文化、祆教等内容。据石椁上的题刻记载墓主姓史，为北周凉州萨保。

该墓形制为长斜坡墓道土洞墓，墓葬坐北朝南，方向186°。由墓道、天井、过洞、甬道和墓室等几部分组成，全长47.26米。墓道位于墓室南，墓道南宽1.7、北宽1.48、水平长40.96米，坡度15°。该墓共有5个过洞和5个天井，天井平面为长方形，均略宽于过洞。甬道为拱顶，长2.8、宽1.5、高1.9米。

墓道和墓室之间有砖砌封门，墓门石质，由门楣、门框、门扉、门槛等组成，通高1.65、宽1.66米。门楣和两侧立柱上浮雕缠枝葡萄、忍冬、飞天和守护神。门扉分左右两扇，均彩绘贴金，彩绘大部分现已脱落，仅存飞天和莲花等图案。每扇石门上均有浮雕泡钉，共4行，每行6个。

墓室平面呈横长方形，东西长3.7、南北长3.5米。

墓葬全景
A Full View of the Tomb

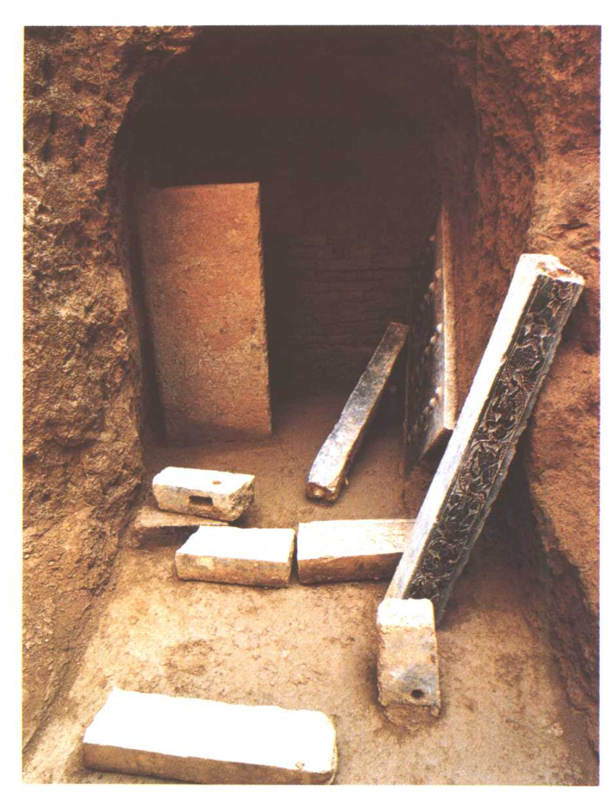
由于墓室已被严重盗扰，顶部情况不明，现四壁残高仅存0.5米。墓室中部偏北发现一石椁。石椁东西长2.46、南北宽1.55、高1.58米，坐北朝南，为面阔五间、进深三间的歇山顶殿堂建筑形式，由底座、中部墙板、椁顶出檐和屋脊四大部分组成。在椽头、瓦当、斗拱、立柱等部位均贴金。石椁四面分别浮雕四臂守护神、祆神及祭祀、升天、宴饮、出行和狩猎等题材的图案。在人物面部、服饰和身上佩饰、建筑构件以及山水树木等部位施彩绘或贴金。雕刻内容与风格带有十分明显的西域特色。石椁内有石榻，长2、宽0.93、高0.2米。石椁内壁尚残留有朱砂分栏的壁画，现仅存树叶和葡萄纹。椁顶用朱砂绘建筑结构。石椁内出土金戒指、金币和金饰各1枚，同时出土少量的陶器残片。由于盗扰严重，人骨散乱于石椁内外，其中发现下颌骨2个，经初步鉴定，分属一男性和一女性。从出土的骨架看，未发现火烧的痕迹。

在石椁上，还发现一长方形题刻，上面分别有粟特文和汉文文字，记录墓主人为“史国人也，本居西土，……授凉州萨保”。“大象元年(579年)薨于家，年八十六。妻康氏。以其二年(580年)岁次庚子正月丁亥朔廿□巳日，合葬”。

该墓的墓道和墓室均发现有壁画的痕迹。由于画工在原生土墙壁上涂一层很薄的白灰浆后，直接作画，保存情况十分不好。加之墓室大面积塌陷，现残留的壁画仅存墓道部分。墓道壁画与西安地区北周同时期的壁画一样，主要分布于过洞上方及墓道和天井靠过洞两侧。每幅画均分栏，最大幅面为1.7 × 0.88米。从残留的痕迹看，过洞上方绘花卉图案，墓道和天井靠过洞两侧绘人物，但所绘内容现多已不明。

石门门楣正中间雕刻四臂神，两手上举，另两手合十置于胸前，身上饰瓔珞。四臂神右侧为一手持来通的神，其左侧刻一兽和一鸟首人身的人物。门柱浮雕以缠枝葡萄为地，两个门柱对称刻有5个飞天和1个守护神，飞天有头光，背生双翼，足蹬长靴，造型、神态各异，分别手持乐器或器物。

石椁外四面均有浮雕，斗拱之间刻有鸟。石椁南面由8块石头组成。石椁的门槛，在清理椁内填土时才发



封门、甬道及石门清理情况

Sealing Stones, Corridor and Stone Tomb-gate in Excavation



石门复原情况

Reconstructed Stone Gate

石榻 Stone Bed

现。正中间为两扇石门，门上为一块整石，刻有粟特文和汉文文字；门两侧为脚踏小鬼的四臂守护神，雕刻采用高浮雕手法，十分醒目；最外侧是对称的直棂窗，窗上刻有伎乐，窗下刻人身鹰足的穆护，手持火棍，前面分别放有两个祭祀用的火盆。石椁西面由 2 块石板组成，分别刻有三组画面，由南至北分别为说法、墓主人降生、狩猎和商队。石椁北面刻五组画面，正中间为男女主人出行，旁边为两组最大的画面，右为墓主人夫妇在家中对饮的场面，左为在葡萄园宴饮的场面，最外侧两组画面较窄，右为会盟贸易，左为飞天救难的场面。石椁东侧由2块石板组成，分三组画面，由北向南排列；北侧上刻一祆教的主神和供养人，下为山水和桥梁，桥头有两个祭司；中间画面上为飞天和翼马，下为桥梁和水兽；南侧为墓主人在飞天的导引下升天的场景。

此次发现的石门和石椁的浮雕内容丰富，一方面有祆教的因素，另一方面也受汉文化的影响，特别是粟特文与汉文两种文字题刻的发现，对深入研究粟特人的文字及文化提供了珍贵的资料，也对当时流寓中国的粟特人有了更进一步的认识。

墓主人及其妻康氏分别为史国和康国人，均属昭武九姓。当时昭武九姓胡活动于今中亚阿姆、锡尔两河流域，这一地域在汉魏时期称为粟弋或粟特。粟特人以“善



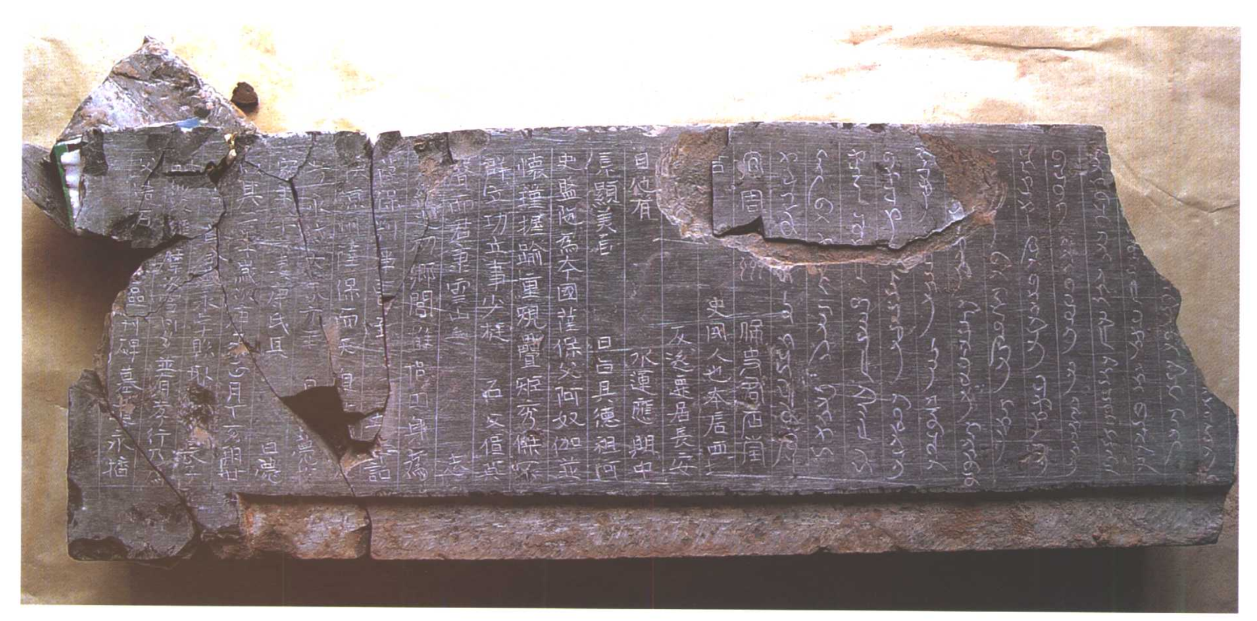
石椁内出土金戒指
Gold Finger-ring from the Sarcophagus



石椁内出土金币
Gold Coin from the Sarcophagus



石椁内出土金饰
Gold Ornament from the Sarcophagus



粟特文与汉文题刻
Inscription in Sogdian and Chinese



石门楣图案
Design on the Stone Lintel





石门柱雕刻人物
Human Figure Carved on Stone Gate-post



石椁清理情况
Sarcophagus in Excavation



石椁南面
Southern Side of the Sarcophagus



石椁门槛局部
Detail of the Threshold of the Sarcophagus



石椁直棂窗
Vertical Bar Window
of the Sarcophagus



石椁北面
Northern Side of the Sarcophagus

贾”著称，主要信仰袄教，南北朝以后大批徙入中国新疆和内地，通过漫长的丝绸之路频繁往来于中亚与中国之间，操纵着国际商贸活动，对中西文化的沟通、交流起过至关重要的作用。近年我国考古发掘，陆续发现了一些“昭武九姓”胡及其后裔们的墓葬和墓志，如宁夏固原隋唐史国墓地、西安北周安伽墓、太原隋虞弘墓等。而此次发现的北周史君墓，也将成为学者们所密切关注的对象。

This tomb is a couple's joint burial of the Daxiang second year, Northern Zhou period (AD 580), lying east of Jingshang Village in Daminggong Township, Weiyang District, Xi'an City. The tomb-owners are Shi by the surname and his wife Kang. In June to October 2003, the Xi'an Municipal Institute of the Preservation of Ancient Monuments and Archaeology excavated it and discovered the stone gate, chamber and bed, gold finger-rings, coins and ornaments, etc. The stone carvings are cut in relieve, painted in colors and coated with gold foil. Their subjects are related with the Han culture and Zoroastrianism. According to the inscription on the stone chamber, the tomb-owner Shi was the Sabao, or administrator of Zoroastrianism, in Liangzhou Prefecture of the Northern Zhou period.

The tomb is an earthen cave with a long ramp, facing to the south with an azimuth of 186°. It consists of a ramp, small yards, tunnels, a corridor and a chamber, totaling 47.26 m in length. The ramp extends southward from the chamber, measuring 1.7 m in width and 40.96 m in horizontal length with a slope of 15°. Both the yards and the tunnels number 5. The corridor has an arch ceiling and is 2.8 m long, 1.5 m wide and 1.9 m high. The chamber has a rectangular plan and is 3.7 m long



石椁西面
Western Side of the Sarcophagus

from the east to the west and 3.5 m from the north to the south. Between the ramp and the chamber are two sealed gates of bricks and stones respectively. The second gate consists of six stones: a lintel, two side posts, two leaves and a threshold, and measures 1.65 m in overall height and 1.66 m in width. The lintel and side posts are carved with interlocking grape and acanthus patterns, musicians and Lokapalas. The musicians have nimbuses at the head, vary in appearance and expression, and hold different instruments: the *konghou* (plucked stringed instrument), curved-neck pipa, bamboo flute, recorder and panpipes. The door leaves bear color-painted and gold-foiled designs, mostly missing except for flying *apsarases* and lotus-flowers. Each leaf has a pattern consisting of 24 button-shaped stone lumps.

A sarcophagus was found to the north of the middle of the chamber. It is 2.46 m long from the east to the west, 1.55 m wide from the north to the south, and 1.58 m in height. Shaped like a hall with a hip-and-gable roof, it is formed of a base, middle wall-slabs and a top. The four sides are carved with four-arm guardian deities, Zoroastrianist divinities, and scenes of sacrifice, going up to Heaven, banqueting, procession and hunting, all in relief. Their subjects and style show strong features of the Western Regions. In addition, the sarcophagus bears inscriptions in Sogdian and Chinese on the tomb-owners' career.

Murals occur in the ramping passage and chamber. Their subjects are largely undistinguishable owing to the poor condition. The relieved carvings on the sarcophagus, beds and gates are very rich in content, reflecting both Zoroastranist culture and influence from the Han culture. Especially the discovery of the bilingual inscription provided invaluable evidence for studying the Sognian culture and writing and inquiring into the emigration of Sogdians in then China.

陕西礼泉

唐太宗昭陵北司马门遗址

RUINED NORTH SIMA GATE OF THE TANG TAIZONG ZHAOLING MAUSOLEUM IN LIQUAN, SHAANXI

唐太宗生前选定“孤耸迴绝”的九嵕山为陵址，贞观十年(636年)葬长孙皇后时开始营建，贞观二十三年(649年)葬太宗时大规模的营建结束，历时13年。此后在高宗总章年间还雕凿“十四国蕃君石像”树立在北司马门内，同时还有一些扩建。昭陵位于陕西省礼泉县东北部，因山为陵，现知陵园的重要建筑群遗址有3处：一为九嵕山南侧偏东的南司马门及献殿遗址；一为西南侧的寝宫遗址；一为北侧的北司马门遗址。此外还有山腰南侧和东侧的石窑、石室遗迹。九嵕山南侧和东侧的山坡及山下平原地带是昭陵的陪葬墓区。

2002年8月起，陕西省考古研究所昭陵考古队开始对北司马门遗址进行全面发掘，2003年6～11月又进行了第二年度的发掘，发掘面积总计达5100平方米。先后揭露出完整的清代祭陵建筑遗址和唐代北司马门建筑遗址。

唐代昭陵北司马门建筑遗址是一组完整的南北向轴对称建筑群，分布于九嵕山北侧山坡的三个小台地上，整个地势南高北低。从北向南依次为三出阙台基一对、推测为列戟廊的廊址一对、北围墙外的小型建筑4座、庑殿式门址和



遗址全景
A Panoramic View of the Ruins



发掘中的门址和排水沟
Gate Ruins and Drainage Ditch in Excavation



门址西侧的夯土墙、柱础石
Rammed-earth Wall and Plinth Stones on the Western Side of the Gate Ruins

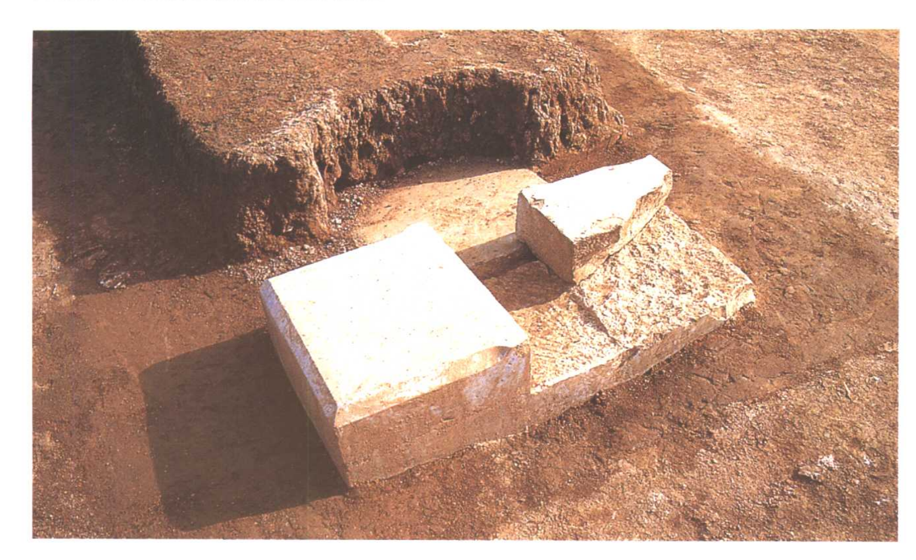
北围墙、砖砌排水沟等。第二台地以上仅残存西侧建筑遗迹，从南向北依次为偏殿、方形小建筑、阶梯状长廊等。建筑群外环绕带砖铺散水的夯土墙。

庑殿式门址进深2间、面阔5间，东西25.8、南北12.6米，残存夯土台基、夯土墙、砖铺散水、柱础石、门砧石。从现存遗迹分析，庑殿中间三间为三个门，东西两间分别有隔墙分为南北间，门址东西两端紧接夯土围墙。这种庑殿式的门址迄今只发现两处，另一处是唐长安城大明宫玄武门的内重门。

在三出阙的南侧各有一座长方形建筑台基，介于阙和门之间，南北10、东西5.7米，夯土台基就地势而建，外围包砌砖，台面仅残留有一个柱础石，四面无墙。推测是门外放置列戟的廊房。

原放置“六骏”和“十四国蕃君长”石雕像的长廊基址呈阶梯状，由北向南渐次升高，进深1间(后又扩出檐，成2间)、面阔7间，南北22.7、东西5.3米，残存有10个柱础石和4个置于原位的石人像座，北端一间保存有六骏之一的基座。可以看出北部3间原放置“六骏”3件，南部4间放置“十四国蕃君长”像7件。

在门址的南侧有一条砖砌排水沟，上宽1.1、深0.3～0.5米，可分为明沟和暗沟。中间的道路部分以及两侧的建筑基址下都是暗沟，通过围墙的出水口以



门址东侧的门砧石和柱础石
Door-leaf and Post Plinth Stones on the Eastern Side of the Gate Ruins



门址东侧隔墙表面彩绘墙皮
Color-painted Wall Coating of the Partition on the Eastern Side of the Gate Ruins



门址西侧的列戟廊和三出阙
Halberd Galley and Three-tier Gate-tower on the Western Side of the Gate Ruins



门址东侧的夯土围墙及砖散水
Rammed-earth Enclosure and Brick Apron on the Eastern Side of the Gate Ruins

石条砌成，用以滤水的铸铁栅栏保存完好。

清代祭祀建筑群基本叠压在唐代建筑遗址上，由长方形的砖砌围墙环绕，从北向南依次为山门、砖铺道路、偏殿、大殿和清代放置“六骏”的庑房等建筑遗迹。

出土的唐代遗物以各类建筑材料为主，包括大量的筒瓦、板瓦、瓦当、鸱尾残件和条砖、方砖。其中莲花纹瓦当就有四类50余种，兽面纹瓦当有两类10余种，兽面纹脊头砖3种。筒板瓦的规格有多种，大小悬殊，原分别用于建筑的不同部位，如小型的筒瓦是夯土围墙上用的。兽面脊头砖也有大小不同规格，应是分别安置在正脊、垂脊端头的。

长方形砖和板瓦上的工匠姓名戳印有60余种。可分为四种形式：“官某某”、“官匠某某”、“匠某某”、“官”等，既有正字，也有反字。一些筒瓦的瓦唇上还出现较小的“官”字戳印。

出土的石刻文物也是此次发掘的重要收获，著名的“昭陵六骏”石雕残块发现4件，其中有2件残块可以与现藏碑林博物馆的“青骓”、“什伐赤”两匹马的残损部位相拼接。“十四国蕃君长”石雕像先后发现有分属10个个体的残躯，服饰、容貌各不相同。石雕像残头和带刻铭的像座残块发现20余件。此外，还新发现唐至德二年(757年)告祭碑一通。



围墙下的出水口
Drainage Outlet under the Enclosure

出土的明清遗物主要为砖瓦、勾头、滴水、脊筒、脊兽等建筑材料，此外还新发现明清两代祭祀昭陵的“御制祝文”碑7通，加上原保存在地面的共计21通。

在发掘北司马门遗址的同时，还在九嵕山南侧、东侧山坡调查、清理了长期暴露的3处石窑和9处石室。3处石窑中有一处保存较好，用石条构筑成拱券的窑洞4孔，分上下两层，窑洞内出土大量陶立俑、骑马俑、马、牛、犬、模型明器、陶罐、陶鼎等，很可能属外置“便房”。石室有两种形式，1号石室规模最大，结构与唐代墓葬近似，由墓道、甬道、墓室三部分组成，门向正南。



板瓦上的戳印“官匠曹青通”
Stamped Inscription "Governmental Artisan Cao Qingtong 官匠曹青通" on a Flat Tile



兽面纹脊头砖
Animal Mask Design Ridge-end Brick





莲花纹瓦当
Lotus-flower Design Tile-ends



兽面纹瓦当
Animal Mask Design Tile-end

通长12.5米，其中墓道长4.5、宽3.2米，墓室东西5.1、南北5.8米，墓室内还残存有壁画。其余8座均较小，总长不超过8米，室内直径在3.7～4米之间，结构简单，无墓道、壁画等，性质尚难断定。

昭陵北司马门遗址是唐代帝陵陵园建筑遗址中首次发掘的一组完整建筑群，总体布局较为清楚，整组建筑以轴对称的形式依地势而建，由北向南逐渐升高，外圈有围墙环绕，严密紧凑。通过发掘使我们对于一些建筑的结构和功能有了新的认识，如庑殿式大门、覆瓦的夯土围墙、列戟廊的推定等。



“新罗乐浪郡王”铭石像残躯
A Fragment of a Broken Stone Statue with the Inscription Princes of Silla and Lelang Prefectures "新罗乐浪郡王"

出土的"十四国蕃君长"石像残躯及石构件
Broken Stone Statue of One of "the Rulers of the Fourteen Feudatory States" and Stone Structural Members



"十四国蕃君长"石像残躯
Broken Stone Statue of One of "the Rulers of the Fourteen Feudatory States"

The Zhaoling Mausoleum on Mt. Jiuzong in northeastern Liquan County of Shaanxi Province is the tomb of Tang Emperor Taizong. Its construction was begun in the tenth year of Zhenguan reign (AD 636) when Empress Zhangsun died and was buried, and finished in the Zhenguan 23rd year (AD 649), when Taizong passed away and was entombed, taking 13 years altogether. As known so far, the major sites are left over from the following buildlings: the South Sima Gate and the Sacrificial Pavilion on the southern side of Mt. Jiuzong; the memorial palace on the southwestern side; and the North Sima Gate on the northern side. Besides, vestiges of rock-cut caves and stone houses remain on the southern and eastern hill-slopes.

In August to December 2002 and June to September 2003, the Zhaoling Archaeological Team of Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology carried out an overall excavation on the ruins of the North Sima Gate. In the excavation area of 5,100 sq m, they revealed the vestiges of a Qing period sacrificial building and the Tang period north Sima Gate. The latter ruins represent the whole symmetric building complex, and are distributed on three small terraces on the northern slope of Mt. Jiuzong. From the north to the south, there are a pair of three-tier gate-tower platform-foundations, a pair of galleries presumably for disposing halberds, a gallery-style gate, a drainage ditch, a pavilion on the western side, five small-sized buildings and a flight-style long corridor on the western side. The whole building complex is surrounded with a rammed-earth wall and aprons. The ruined halberd galleries, galley-style gate and flight-style corridor are all discovered for the first time in the archaeology of Tang building-sites.

The unearthed objects include mainly various building materials and structural members, such as quantities of semi-cylindric and flat tiles, tile-ends, broken owl-tail ridge ornaments and bricks. Among them are more than 50 types of lotus-flower design tile-ends, ten types of animal mask design ones, three types of animal-mask design ridge-end bricks and



“六骏”石雕基座

Pedestal of One of the Stone-sculptured "Six Steeds"

over 60 types of tiles and bricks with stamped names of artisans. The unearthed stone sculptures constitute a batch of important finds, such as four fragments of the famous "six Zhaoling steeds," heads and bodies of broken statues of some of "the rulers of 14 feudatory states" and above 30 broken pedestals carved with inscriptions.

The excavation is not completed yet. The results so far obtained have given out a rather clear picture of the layout of the gate and provided further evidence of the then architectural structure and building techniques. Constituting important achievements in the recent archaeology of mausoleum precincts and building sites from the Tang period, they are of great significance to research into the architecture of Tang mausoleums, including their layout and structure, as well as into the form and technology of Tang buildings.

广州番禺
南汉帝陵



ROYAL MAUSOLEUMS OF THE NANHAN KINGDOM IN FANYU, GUANGZHOU

唐末五代，刘岩(后名龑)于后梁贞明三年(917年)称帝于广州(兴王府)，国号大越，次年改为汉，史称南汉。2003年7月在广州市番禺区新造镇小谷围岛的广州大学城建设工地发现两座规模相当，但规格不同的南汉陵墓。小谷围岛在广州市城区南约15公里，两座陵墓分别位于小谷围岛北亭村的青岗和大香山。后一座墓因有石刻哀册文出土，可确定为南汉高祖康陵。

前一座墓位于青岗的北坡，当地人称刘王冢。发掘时坡面平缓，已无法判断有无封土。墓葬由墓道、封门、前室、过道和后室组成，坐南朝北，方向358°。墓室内长10.8米，用厚大素面青灰砖结砌，室顶以楔形砖砌四重券拱。墓室外券顶下两侧还用条砖垒砌夹墙。前室平面呈长方形，南北长6.3、宽3.18、高3.04米。靠近封门内侧有一块大方石，长宽1米许，光素，像是未刻字的墓志石。侧壁有两行9个塔形壁龛，上四下五布列。前后室之间为砌有隔墙的过道。后室近方形，宽3.8、比

刘王冢墓顶
Top of the King Liu Tomb



刘王冢墓室
Chamber of the King Liu Tomb

前室高0.4米。后壁受到严重破坏。墓室内的随葬品早年已被盗空，铺地砖全被撬起。

封门内外两侧为砖砌厚墙，中间横置三块长大石板。封门厚2.64、残高2.16米。大石板长2.9、宽0.96、厚0.16米。

墓道底呈缓坡状，残长12米。内填红褐色花土，未经扰动。墓道南端接封门外侧有一器物箱，整齐摆放着青瓷罐和釉陶罐272件，应是当时“墓前设奠”之遗留。

青瓷罐190件。大小稍有区别，直口，矮身圆腹，圈足，于肩腹部施凹弦纹。大多带盖，部分有四耳。釉色有天青、淡黄等。釉陶小罐82件。胎质较软，外施绿色低温釉，有的于肩部置四耳。

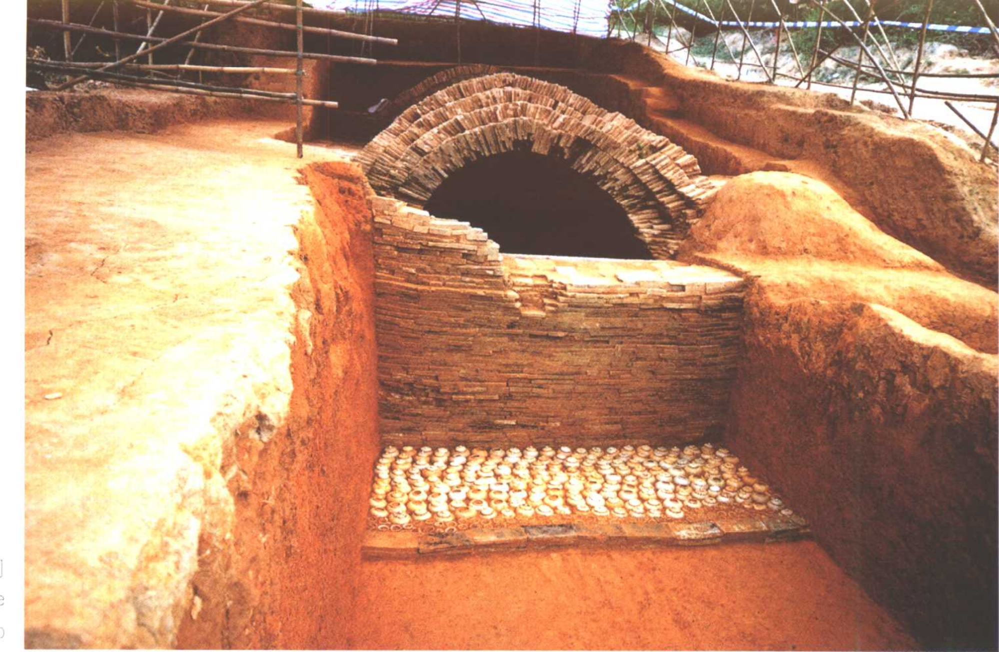
康陵位于大香山南麓，分地上建筑和地下玄宫两部分。地宫位于山坡南端的一级台阶，为带墓道的竖穴砖室墓。墓穴上方为砖土结构的坛形建筑；在山坡的第二级台阶、圆坛的东北和西北面，筑有方形台基，三者呈倒“品”字形分布，相距约50米。

坛体为方座圆丘，由圆台、方台、散水等分层构成，轴线方向349°。圆台为砖包土结构，直径10.5、现存高2.1米。中心以红黄土夯筑，直径5米；外围包砖，墙厚1.8～2.2米。圜壁用长方形灰砖纵横交错叠砌，近顶部向上收分，外侧涂抹白灰。圆台下为方形台座，边长11.5、高0.35米。砖砌台壁，台面以白石板铺砌。石板方形，边长35厘米。石板下面铺垫白灰。方形台座的四周均设置散水，面宽3.2米，用边长40厘米的大方砖铺砌，总平面为方形，边长17.9米。

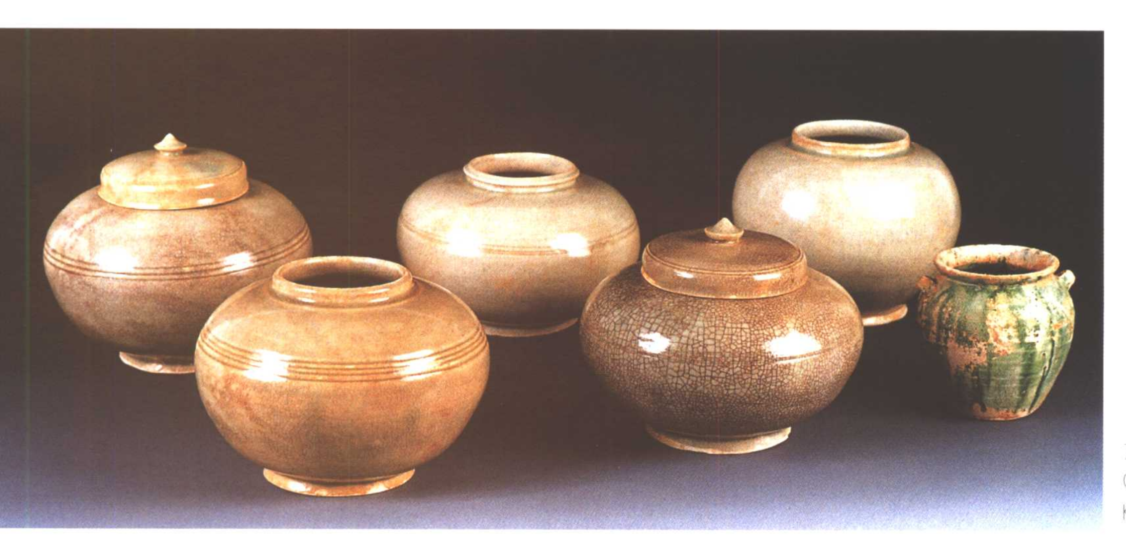
坛朝南，由南而北分别有坡道、门台、门道。坡道由北向南略斜，有墁砖残迹。在坡道北端东西两侧各发现一堆残瓦件。门台设在方形台座的南侧，长方形砖土结构，砖砌台壁。东西长5.2、南北宽3、高0.45米。平台面北高南低，亦以方形白石板墁地，石底抹灰。门台处发现大量板瓦、筒瓦和瓦当等，推测此处上方有屋顶。门道位于圜丘南壁正中，门口宽1.8、进深2、残高0.6米。门道前东侧还留有一块灰石门砧，开有圆形枢臼，表明当时设木门。一个盗洞就打在坛门位置。

紧接北侧散水有一片以大方砖铺砌的地面，与散水面平齐。东西长25、南北宽3.6米。这片墁砖地面位于圆坛与方基之间，较为开阔，似为小广场。

在圆坛(墓穴)的东北和西北部，各有一组亭阁式的相连对角的方形台基。位于东北面的为东北—西南对角分布；在西北面的则是西北—东南对角。外侧的台基较大，内侧的稍小。台基的结构和筑法基本相同，台明部分砖砌台壁，台面中心为土质，四周设以砖墁地的散水。东北方台基保存较为完整，边长4.8、残高0.6米，外



刘王冢墓道、器物箱和封门
Passage, Storage Box and Gate Sealing of the King Liu Tomb



刘王冢出土陶瓷罐
Ceramic Jars from the King Liu Tomb

圆坛全景
A Panoramic View of the Round Altar



圆台下方形台座
Square Base-platform beneath the Round Platform

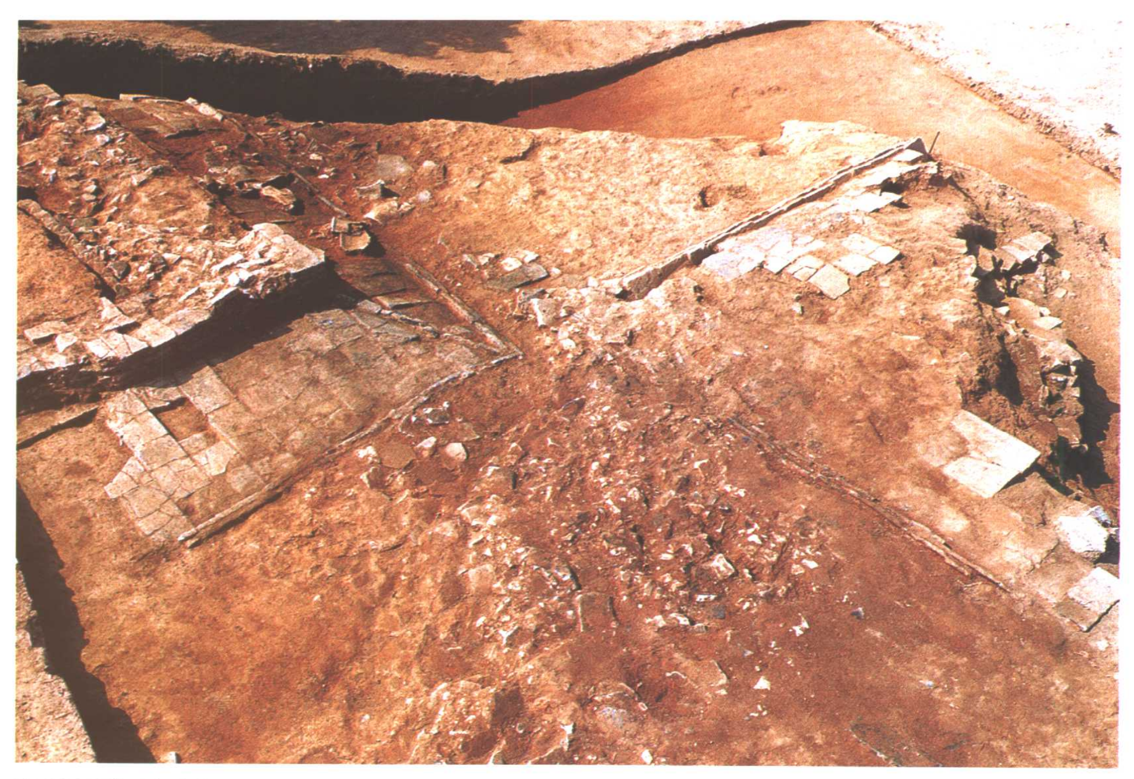


门台与门道
Gate-platform and Gate-way

包砖墙厚0.9~1.2米。土台边长2.5、高0.6米。东南方的台基较小，边长3.4米。两座处于内侧的小台基之间有小径相连，道边缘用专门敲碎的灰瓦片叠砌成线。小路两侧有落瓦，原当有顶盖。发现不少瓦件，有带莲瓣瓦当的筒瓦、板瓦、双唇瓦(滴水)、脊头瓦(鬼脸瓦)和吻兽饰等。

圆坛下是地宫，墓向朝南，由墓道、封门、甬道(门洞)、前室、过道和主室组成。室内全长11、宽3.15、高3.3米。墓室砌四重券顶，封门以砖墙夹大石板等作法都与青岗刘王冢相同。门洞双重券顶，被封门砖堵实。前室短浅，横向，壁有直棂假窗和小龛。过道砌栏槛。后室每壁各15个小龛，后壁有一大龛。墓底用方形砖铺地。主室有砖砌棺床。

该墓墙面原来均抹灰，部分保存较好，厚1厘米。



西北面双亭对角分布
Northwestern Double-pavilion

东北面方亭全景
A Full View of the North-eastern Square Pavilion



康陵地宫主室侧壁及砖砌棺床
Side Wall and Brick Coffin-bed of the Crypt in the Kangling Mausoleum



石刻哀册文
Mourning Stone Inscription

有的地方涂黑色，还见刻划双线填黑色，由于脱落严重，图案不详。

墓曾遭多次盗扰，随葬品中完整器极少。陶瓷器有罐、碗残片，还有石俑残件、玉石片、银环、开元通宝铜钱等。遗物中特别的是香蕉、橄榄、慈姑、荸荠、桃子、苹果等陶制生果，以及一批碗、杯、瓶等玻璃器皿。

在前室立有“高祖天皇大帝哀册文”一通，其形如志，保存完好，高11、宽15.4、厚0.2米。楷书，共38行。明确记载：高祖(刘岩)于大有十五年(942年)四月崩，于光天元年(942年)九月“迁神于康陵”。

康陵的规模与青岗刘王冢大小相近，两者南北相距800米，它们之间的密切关系是显而易见的，其可能是南汉某一王陵或后陵，但因缺乏直接证据，其陵号还有待进一步考证。

In July 2003, the Guangzhou Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology discovered two mausoleums of the Nanhan Kingdom at the southern feet of Qinggang and Daxiang hills near Beiting Village on Xiaoguwei Island of Fanyu District.

The King Liu tomb at Qinggang consists of a passage, a gate, an anterior chamber, a corridor and a rear chamber. The chambers have been badly robbed. In the passage, 272 celadon and glazed pottery objects were unearthed from the storage box.

The Kangling Mausoleum of the first king comprises surface buildings and a crypt. Of the former there remain three groups of brick-and-earth structures arranged in the shape of the character "品": a round altar and two square foundation-platforms.

The altar consists of a round platform, a square one and aprons in tiers. The round platform is a brick-protected rammed-yellow-earth structure with a diameter of 10.5 m. The square-plan base-platform measures 11.5 m long for each side, and is paved with white stone slabs. It is furnished with aprons on the four sides.

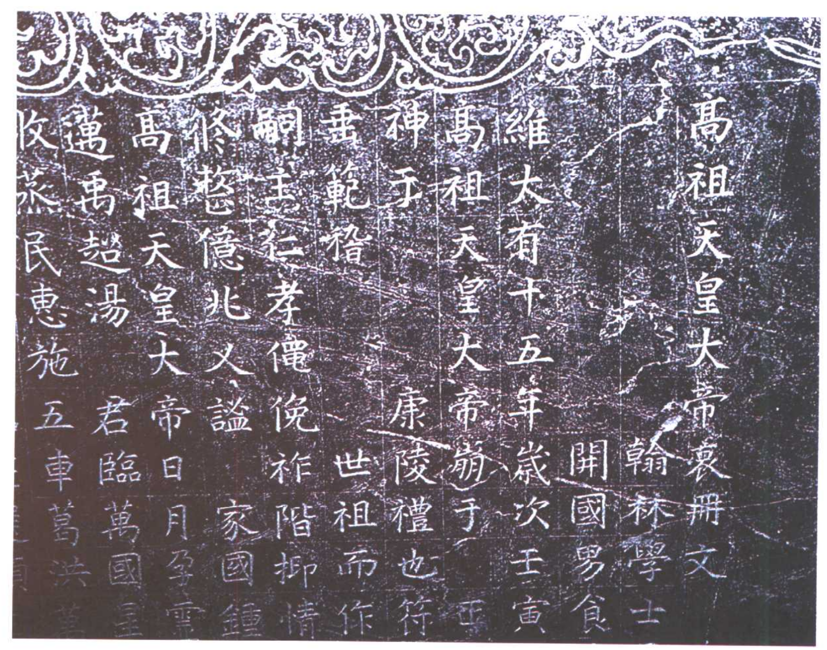
On the southern side of the square platform is a brick-and-earth gate-platform with the surface also paved with white stone slabs. The numerous broken tiles discovered suggest it to have been covered by a roof. The doorway lies in the middle of the south of the round altar. Originally it must have had wooden door-leaves as heel stones remain in situ.

The two square foundation-platforms are situated to the northwest and northeast respectively, each having two sub-platforms connected by the opposite corners. They are built of earth for the center, covered with bricks on the protecting walls, and furnished with aprons on the four sides. Each of the platforms is 4.18m in side length and 0.6 m in remaining height. Vestiges of tile roofs were discovered in quantities, including lotus-petal design cylindric, flat, double-lipped and ridge-end tiles and animal-shaped ridge ornaments.

The crypt is under the altar and similar to the King Liu tomb in size and building technique. Its walls are surfaced with mortar and partly painted in black. The main chamber is furnished with a coffin bed, while the anteroom contains a standing mourning stone. The tomb was seriously robbed; only ceramic bowls and jars and broken glass vessels remain there along with terra-cotta models of bananas, olives, water chestnuts, peaches and apples.

The mourning stone bear an inscription, which records that Liu Yan, the first king of the Nanhan Kingdom, dies in the 15th year of Dayou reign (AD 942) and was buried in the same year in the tomb called Kangling Mausoleum.

The owner of the Qinggang tomb may also have been a king or a queen, though this problem calls for further study.



哀册文局部

Detail of the Mourning Stone Inscription

内蒙古吐尔基山辽代墓葬

LIAO PERIOD TOMB ON TURKI HILL IN INNER MONGOLIA

2003年3月，内蒙古自治区通辽市科尔沁左翼后旗的吐尔基山采石矿在采石过程中发现一座墓葬，并通知了政府相关部门。随后内蒙古文物考古研究所、通辽市博物馆、科尔沁左翼后旗文物管理所组成的考古队，对墓葬进行了正式发掘。

墓葬位于通辽市科尔沁左翼后旗吐尔基山东南麓的山坡上，南距吐尔基山水库行政村约1公里。

墓葬方向为北偏西65°。

该墓葬由墓道、墓门、甬通、墓室及耳室组成。

墓道为长斜坡形，长48米，已经部分被破坏，两壁用石块垒砌，石块之间以黑胶泥粘合，外侧也抹有黑胶泥，石墙残高约11米，应是为了防止塌方而为。在靠近墓门部位抹有白灰面，北壁及墓门上方绘有线描猛兽形象的壁画，墨线勾勒，线条简单，造型粗犷。南壁也有壁画的痕迹，但由于墓道内填充有大量的石块，毁坏得比较严重。

墓门口有封门石，在甬通中间有一道木门，门两扇对开，每扇门各有上下三排铜鎏金门钉，门上有一把铁锁，已经锈蚀。

墓室与墓门之间由甬道相连。墓室近似正方形，长3.92、宽3.7、高3.36米。墓室为叠涩顶，大约从距地



木门
Wooden Gate

面1.6米处开始叠涩结顶。墓室四壁原应有壁画，但由于墓室内进过水，绝大部分壁画已经脱落，仅藻井及墓门上方残存一部分。藻井直径1.78米，绘有月亮及太阳，在月亮中绘有桂树及玉兔，在太阳中绘有一只金乌。

耳室位于墓室的前部，呈长方形，两个耳室均有木门，其中右耳室的木门已经被淤沙推出室外。

在墓室后部有彩绘的木棺及棺床。

彩绘木棺长2.31、宽1.3、高0.9米。以红、黑两色为主色，上面雕刻仙鹤、凤、缠枝牡丹、祥云等图案，其中仙鹤与凤为贴金。棺四周悬有铃铛。棺首有一小门，门上有一铜锁。门两旁各绘一名站立的侍卫，手持骨朵，面门而立。二人均浓眉大眼，长发披肩，穿圆领长袍，袍上有团花，团花贴金箔，腰系丝帛带，靴子贴金箔。

彩绘木棺棺床为须弥座状，长2.56、宽1.48、通高1.07米，共由8层组成。上部有镂空的栏杆，栏杆上共有6只铜狮子，其中棺首4只、棺尾2只。栏杆下悬挂有上下两排铜铃，中间部位有4只两两相对的描金凤。

出土的随葬品主要有铜器、银器、金器、漆器、木器、马具、玻璃器以及丝织品等。铜器有钟、铃、牌饰、铜泡等，大部分为铜鎏金；银器有银盒、银筷、银壶等；金器有单耳八棱金杯、针等；漆器有漆盒、漆盘等；马具有包银木马鞍、马镫、带饰、牌饰等；玻璃器为一玻璃杯；在淤沙及棺上还发现大量的丝织品。

开棺清理是在国家文物局专家组指导下进行的。

在打开彩绘木棺的棺盖后发现里面还有一层内棺，内棺的棺盖正面有三个团形动物纹图案，在两侧各有一对金凤展翅飞翔，前面一只在飞翔中还回首望向另一只，神态生动。内外棺棺身与棺盖均以榫卯连接。墓主人平卧于内棺中，身穿大量的丝织衣物，但由于棺内多次进水，丝织品保存状况极差。

经过清理发现，墓主穿有11层衣物，外层损毁严重，内层保存较好。第7层是一件罗裙，不仅保存完好，而且十分精美，黄色的对凤图案，明显带有晚唐风格。另外，在清理骨骼时，发现了大量的水银。

内棺内的随葬品有带流苏的金牌饰、摩羯形金耳环、金手镯、金戒指、玛瑙手链、圆形金银牌饰、金



彩绘木棺及棺床
Color-painted Wooden Coffin and Its Bed



棺首小门及彩绘贴金侍卫
Small Door and Guards at the Coffin Head

棺盖上装饰的金凤
Gold Phoenix on the Coffin Cover

左耳室出土器物
Objects from the Left Side Room

耳勺、带香囊的玛瑙项链、针线包、荷包、铜铃等。其中带流苏的金牌饰上雕有牡丹和祥云图案；个别金戒指上嵌有水晶；圆形金牌饰上有三足乌的图案；圆形银牌饰上有桂花树、仙女、玉兔等图案；针线包里还有金针。

根据墓葬形制和出土随葬品判断，吐尔基山墓葬是

玻璃杯
Glass

鎏金錾花银壶
Gilt Silver Pot with Engraved Design

金花银盒
Silver Box with Gold Design

金花菱形银盘和錾花八棱金杯
Rhomboid Silver Dish with Gold Design and Octagonal Gold Cups with Engraved Design

贴银花漆盒
Lacquered Box with Silver Foil Design



贴金银花漆盒
Lacquered Box with Gold- and Silver-foil Design



包银镶玉漆盒
Silver-covered and Jade-inlaid Lacquered Box



内棺及墓主人埋葬情况
Inner Coffin and the Tomb-owner Corpus It Contains



金花银马鞍桥
Silver Pommel with Gold Design



摩羯形嵌绿松石金耳坠
Makara-shaped Turquoise-inlaid Gold Ear-drops



内棺盖装饰的金凤
Gold Phoenix on the Cover of the Inner Coffin



带香囊的玛瑙项链
Agate Necklace with Sachets

契丹贵族的墓葬。

吐尔基山辽墓出土了大量的珍贵文物，有漆器、木器、金银器、丝织品、铜器、瓷器、铁器以及玻璃器等。彩绘木棺和棺床，在内蒙古自治区尚属首次完整发现。

在吐尔基山辽墓中出土了大量与艺术有关的文物，如铜鎏金的钟、铜鎏金的长铃、银角号等，在出土的铜鎏金牌饰中许多带有乐舞的图案，如击鼓、吹笛、吹笙、吹排箫、弹琵琶等，为研究这一时期的音乐、舞蹈等艺术提供了新资料。



墓主人身穿的第七层服饰
Seventh Layer of Shroud

In March 2003, an ancient tomb was discovered in a quarry on Turki Hill within Tongliao City of Inner Mongolia. Soon the Inner Mongolian Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology excavated it and obtained inspiring results.

The Tomb is situated on a slope at the southeastern foot of Turki Hill in Horqin Left Wing Rear Banner, Tongliao City, with an azimuth of 295°. It consists of a passage, a gate, a corridor, a chamber and two side rooms. The passage is a long ramp and has been damaged. Its walls are built of piled stones. The gate is sealed with a stone, and a wooden gate is added in the middle of the corridor. The chamber is roughly square in plan and has a corbelled ceiling. Its walls are decorated with murals, which have largely peeled off. The side rooms lie in the front of the chamber; either of them is rectangular in plan and has a wooden door. In the rear part of the chamber are a wooden coffin and its bed, both painted in colors. The former is painted mainly in red and black and carved with cranes, phoenixes, interlocking peony and clouds, the two type of birds being attached with gold foil; and small bells are hung down on the four sides. The front end of the coffin has a small door with a copper lock, and a guard is painted on either flank. Inside the painted coffin is an inner one. The tomb-owner wears a gold loop on the head and 11-layer clothes on the body.

The painted coffin bed is shaped into a high base with decorative moldings, and has openwork railings in the upper part. These are adorned with six copper lions, below which are two rows of hanging small copper bells and two pairs of gold-drawn head-to-head phoenixes.

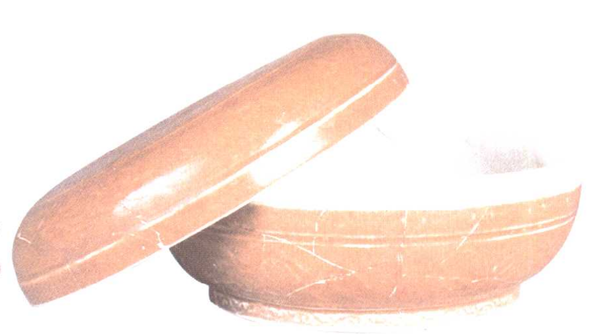


墓主人身穿的第八层服饰
Eighth Layer of Shroud

The unearthed grave goods fall into bronzes, gold, silver, agate, lacquer and wooden wares, horse trappings, glass, and silk.

In the light of its shape and funeral objects, the tomb can be assigned to the Qidan aristocracy of the Liao period. Rather good in condition thanks to avoiding robbers' spades, it is again a very important discovery following the revelation of the Chen State princess grave and the Yelu Yuzhi tomb, as well as an invaluable finding in the recent archaeology of the Liao period.

景德镇珠山北麓明清官窑遗址



GOVERNMENTAL PORCELAIN FACTORY SITE OF THE MING AND QING PERIODS AT THE NORTHERN FOOT OF ZHUSHAN MOUNTAIN, JINGDEZHEN

经国家文物局批准，由景德镇市陶瓷考古研究所、北京大学考古文博学院、江西省文物考古研究所联合组成的景德镇明清官窑遗址考古队，于2002年10月～2003年1月在景德镇珠山北麓进行了考古发掘。

此次发掘布探方7个，发掘面积515平方米，出土遗迹有晚清江西瓷业公司发行所遗址1处、明初官窑窑炉遗迹4座、埋藏明永乐后期与宣德早期官窑落选贡品的遗存2处，出土了大量珍贵的官窑瓷器标本。



永乐瓷出土情况

Yongle Porcelain in Excavation

江西瓷业公司发行所遗址

遗址坐西朝东，面对中华路，南北长18、东西宽17.4米，面阔5间，进深3间，四壁用清代小窑砖砌建而成。柱础均为石质，规格有大、中、小三种。除正间用大号柱础外，其他各间均用小号柱础。由于靠珠山北墙一带地势低洼，为抬高房基，柱础下均用小窑砖砌成高1米左右的方墩，方墩间填以窑渣打实，填土中有元—清代窑渣，但混有晚清光绪官窑残片，故知其方墩的建造年代不会早于晚清。

根据考古资料，结合清宫档案考证，该遗址系江西瓷业公司"发行所"，建造于光绪二十八年(1902年)。其虽属近代遗址，毕竟是景德镇首次出现的官商合办的新型企业，而"公司"款则是当时出现在瓷业界的新事物，它标志着近代中国开明人士在戊戌变法的影响下，向往富国强民，已迈向改革的一个实证。

《景德镇市志略》和《景德镇陶瓷史稿》均谓"江西省瓷业公司于宣统二年(1910年)成立"，该遗址的发现，以及遗址里出土的"戊申年□□瓷业公司试造"标本(戊申为光绪三十四年，1908年)，证实了"江西瓷业公司"早在1902年就已成立，1908年就已投入生产，这一发现纠正了地方文献记载的错误。

明初窑炉遗迹

在宣德文化层下发现葫芦形窑炉遗迹4座。均坐东朝西，由窑门、火膛、前室、后室和护窑墙等部分组成。窑壁以楔形红砖砌成，护窑墙以红砖和筒形匣钵片立砌而成，因后室较高与通衢相连，早年即被破坏，仅见少部分窑壁和护窑墙。窑门呈“八”字形，火膛作半圆形，低于窑床前沿约0.5米。前室平面亦呈半圆，与火膛构成一圆形，窑床前低后高，坡度为6°。已清理的3座窑所用窑砖规制相同，窑门排列在同一水平线上。这组窑炉遗迹叠压在宣德早期地层之下；窑床内的前边有用大瓦片等材料砌的挡土墙，并且在最北的一个窑旁发现许多琉璃瓦片和印有龙凤纹的滴水与瓦当，同类的瓦片与瓦当曾在南京明初宫殿遗址出土，年代为明洪武早期。因此，这组窑炉应是明洪武至永乐时的遗迹。

葫芦形窑炉遗迹在官窑属首次发现，对研究明初官窑的烧成技术提供了重要的实物资料。

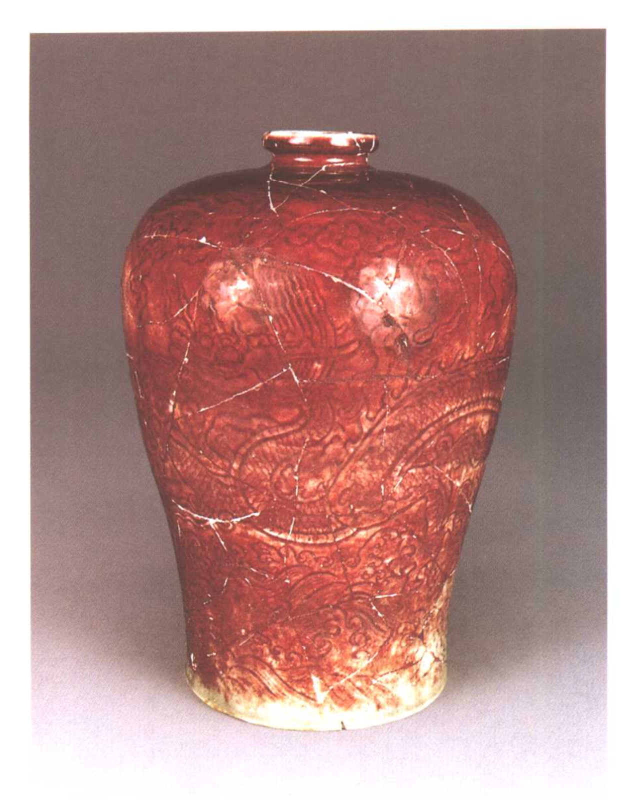
埋藏明永乐与宣德早期官窑落选贡品的遗存

永乐后期遗存发现于IT0501西北部，呈窝状，计有十一窝，大小不等。出土的瓷片都能复原成较为完整的器皿，其重要遗物有红釉梅瓶、红釉刻花梅瓶、釉里红龙纹梅瓶、青花釉里红龙纹梅瓶、红釉印花盖盒、黑釉刻花香炉、里红釉外釉里红赶珠龙纹大碗，还有红釉僧帽壶和大小不等的红釉碗、盘、靶盏以及少量的紫金釉、黑釉靶盏和釉里红小碗等。其中有一件红釉靶盏，由于烧成情况特殊，盏心“永乐年制”篆文印款特别清晰，弥足珍贵。

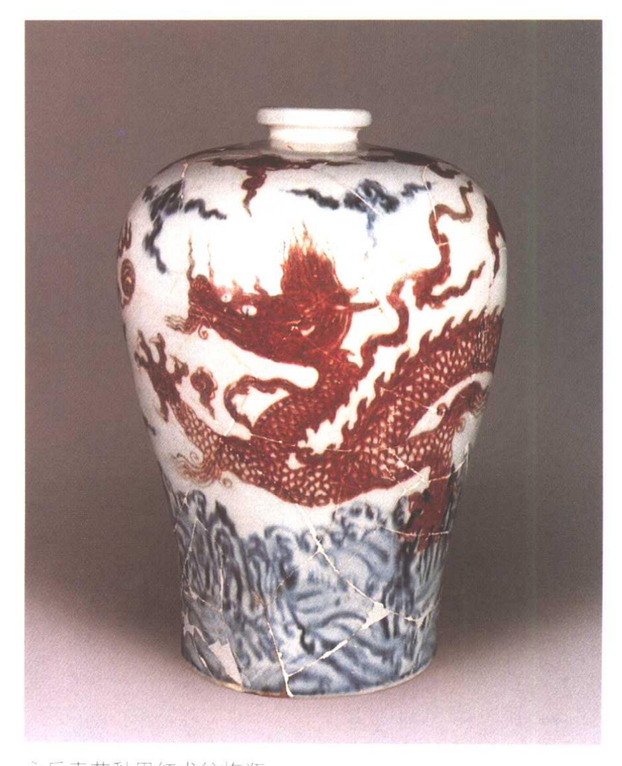
宣德遗存发现于IT0503第三层，集中在探方中部，平面呈椭圆形，长2、最宽处1.25米，南北向分布。有白釉器、红釉器、仿哥窑细纹片器三大类。除碗、盘、靶盏之外，还有各式小罐、花盆、爵等。每件都有“大明宣德年制”六字刻款或“宣德年制”四字篆文刻款。小罐有四方委角、多棱、圆形三式，器形规整，灰胎即所谓香灰色胎，釉色灰白，浑身布满细碎纹片。

此次出土的永乐、宣德官窑瓷器中有不少品种尚未见诸传世品，为永乐、宣德官窑之极为罕见、极为珍贵的孤品。

发掘中还出土了大量的珍贵标本，主要有白釉印花



永乐红釉刻花梅瓶
Red-glazed Prunus Vase with Incised Design of the Yongle Reign



永乐青花釉里红龙纹梅瓶
Blue-and-white Prunus Vase with Underglaze Red Dragon Design of the Yongle Reign



永乐红釉印花盖盒
Red-glazed Covered Box with Printed Desigh of the Yongle Reign



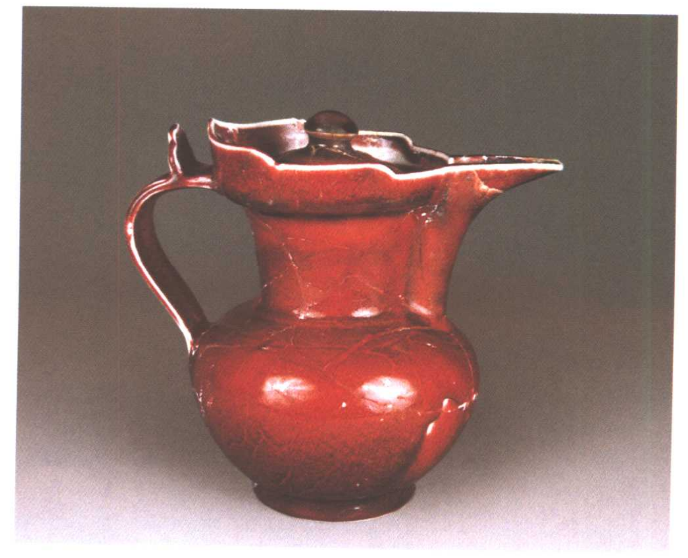
永乐黑釉刻花香炉
Black-glazed Incense Burner with Incised Design of the Yongle Reign



永乐里红釉外釉里红龙纹大碗
Yongle Reign Dragon Design Large Bowl Coated with Red Glaze Inside and Underglaze Red Outside

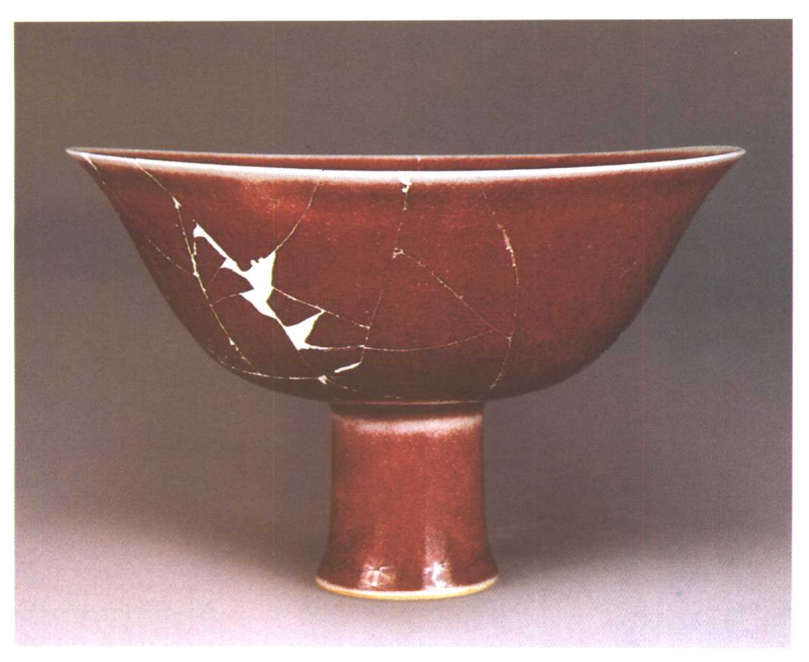


永乐红釉碗
Red-glazed Bowl of the Yongle Reign

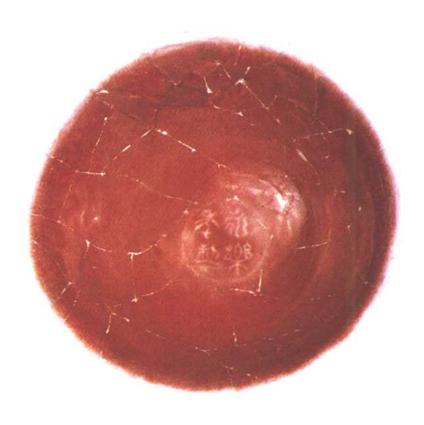


永乐红釉僧帽壶
Red-glazed Monk Cap Jug of the Yongle Reign

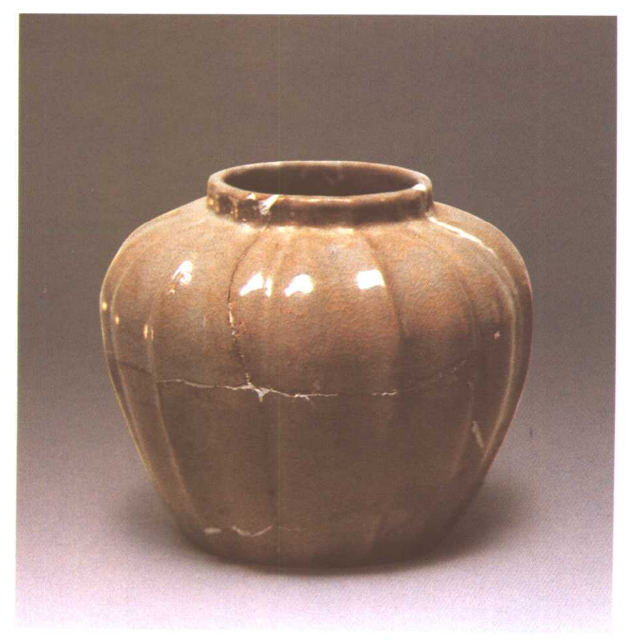
盘口弧壁碗，其器形与纹饰均属永乐官窑之孤例；宣德青花、白釉调色碟，该类器物在传世品中不见；正德器有方盘、阿拉伯文栏板等，均属正德官窑罕见遗物；刻“局用”、“刘昌”4字的碗，就该碗足工艺看，似为明初洪武期制品。“局用”即指“瓷局”，证实明初官窑还沿用元代浮梁磁局名称，叫做“瓷局”或“御瓷局”。还有洪武官窑中十分精美的茶菊纹红绿彩盘、红釉印云龙纹盘和元代细瓷红绿彩残片等，都是极为珍贵的标本。



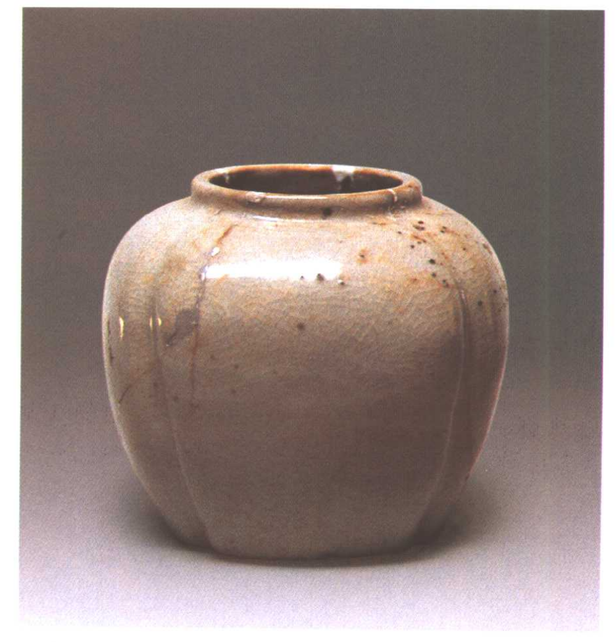
永乐红釉靶盏
Red-glazed Handle Cup of the Yongle Reign



永乐红釉靶盏盏心“永乐年制”款
Printed Inscription "Made in Yongle Reign" in the Center of the Red-glazed Handle Cup of the Yongle Reign



宣德灰白釉多棱罐
Grayish-white-glazed Multi-lobed Jar of the Xuande Reign



宣德白釉四方委角罐
White-glazed Subquadrate Jar of the Xuande Reign



洪武"局用"刻铭碗残片
Bowl Shard with the inscription "Bureau-used 局用" of the Hongwu Reign



洪武茶菊纹红绿彩盘残片
Shards of a Dish with Red- and Green-painted Chrysanthemum and Camellia Design of the Hongwu Reign

In October 2002 to January 2003, the Jingdezhen Municipal Institute of Ceramic Archaeology, the Archaeology, Cultural Relics and Museum College of Peking University and the Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out a collaborative excavation on a porcelain factory-site of the Ming and Qing periods in Jingdezhen City. In the excavated area of 515 sq m, they obtained very important achievements. The major results are as follows:

Discovery of a spot of building ruins of the Marketing Department, Jiangxi Porcelain Company, late Qing period. The building is structured of small-sized bricks, and has five bays in width and three bays in depth. The company was set in the 28th year of Qing Guangxu reign (AD 1902) as the first business of joint government-private ownership in Jingdezhen.

Excavation of four ruined gourd-shaped kilns of the early Ming period. The kilns are constructed of neatly arranged red bricks in a rather large size and goes back to the Hongwu through the Yongle reign (1368–1424). This type of kiln is recorded for the first time among the ruins of governmental porcelain factories. The discovery provided important material data for studying the firing technology in the early Ming governmental factories.

Discovery of two batches of products from governmental factories of the Ming yongle and the early Xuande reigns respectively. These products must have failed to be chosen as tributes, and can be reconstructed for the most part. They are coated with underglaze red, red, black, white and imitation Ge-ware glazes and fall into types of prunus vase, pear-shaped pot, monk's cap jug, small jar, bowl, dish, handle cup, incense burner, flower vase, *jue* three-leg cup, etc. A few vessels bear inscriptions in regular or seal scripts, such as "Made in Yongle reign," "Made in Xuande reign of Great Ming," and "Made in Xuande reign." A number of objects have no counterpart among the handed-down articles and so can be rated as rare treasures. In addition, there are other valuable products, including white-glazed dish-mouth arc-wall bowls with printed design of the Yongle reign, blue-and-white ware and white-glazed color-mixing trays of the Xuande reign, and square dishes and Arabic-script panels of the Zhengde reign. All these types are absent or seldom seen among the previously recorded products made in governmental porcelain factories.

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